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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 42.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

NEW SCHEMES OF CONQUEST.

The New York Hernld, one of the leading Tay. for papers in the country, and the first, or about the first, to place his name before the public as a can-cidate, thus speaks of this new scheme of conquest:

The Intelligencer makes a great 'pother' about the contemplated invasion and future annexation of the Mexican provinces, bordering on the Rio Grande, and declaims much about national honor and national justice-as if it were not in the naand national justice—as it it were that it is the republicans of the North would overrun the whole of Mexico, and, we may add, Cuba, too, before many years. If the inhabitants of those provinces are convinced, as we believe they are, that as an integral portion of the Mexican confederacy, they will never to free from trouble, disquiet, and disorder, but he subject, continually, to all the calamities that ensue from revolutions, insurrections, and emestes, concacted by military chieftains for their own aggrandizement at the expense of the State, own aggrandizement at the expense of the State, and believe that by annexing themselves to the finited States, they would be more secure, more quiet, that their lives and their property would be better protected, and that they would be at liberty me the great agricultural and mineral resources of the country, which they cannot now do, we cannot see but that they have a perfect right to do so, and to secure all the assistance within their reach that they can. If Gen. Shields, and five thousand Americans, choose to go to those provinces, and identify themselves with such a cause, they absoive themselves from all right of protection from their own government, and will sink or swim with the movement in which they may have ened. Such being our views, we do not see any ing such a terrible outery about the matter. If those provinces st.cceed in estab-Itshing their independence, and their independence as a separate republic be recognized by the leading nations of the world, they will have a perect right, as Texas had, to seek annexation to the United States; and if those rumors are true, such will, in all probability, be the ultimate result. If we are to have the whole of Mexico, as appears to be probable, sooner or later, this would be as good a

ethod as any other, of getting her.
It may be possible that this expedition of Gen. Shields may have been suggested, and is about to be undertaken in consequence of the difficulties in midst of which Congress is placed in reference the midst of which Congress is praced in reference to the extension or mon-extension of slavery into new territories. Certain it is, if successful, it would in connection with the annexation of Cuba, bring about an equilibrium—a balance of interests on the slavery matter, that would be attended with good results. Much as we talk about freedom in the North, slavery and servitude exist there to as great an extent, if not greater than it does in the south. Our mechanics and laboring people are the slaves of state of society which reduces them to a condition of servitude as low as that of the negroes of the South. They are are not identified with the soil; on which they can depend for assistance or means with which to support themselves and families. They are the victions of competition. When work or employment is abundant, they make out to get a scanty subsistence; when the times are dull, or employment scarce, they are perfectly free to starve. Such is not the case with the colored slaves of the They are identified with the soil which they till; they have a claim upon it as well as upon their masters for their support; and they are not at liberty to procreate as rapidly as the white slaves of the North are, which is a consideration of much consequence under the circumstances. They will not increase so much as to encroach on the means of subsistence.

From the Boston Republican.

This morning we have received two leading Whig papers from Virginia, the Richmond Whig and the Richmond Republican. Here is a speci men of the way they talk, and every day they publish articles of a similar character. The Whig has

DESPERATION OF THE LOCOS. Nothing indicates so surely the consciousness of the Locofoco press, that it is playing a desperate game, as the slackening of its fire upon General Taylor, and the concentration of it upon Mr. Fillmore. If it had said in so many words, 'we can make nothing of the Old Hero,' they would not have been more perfectly understood.

The attempt to prove Mr. F. an abolitionist is an old and state device. It is a second edition of the slauders circulated against Mr. Frelinghuysen in 1844. It is the device which the Richmond Enquirer, under the conduct of the present editor of the Union, always resorted to, to render a public man unpopular in the South. He is an abolitiouist! That is the cry against avery man who does not unite with the spoils party. The man's position is nothing-his past conduct is nothing-his professions are nothing. If he is not for the spoils candidate, he is an abolitionist. If General Wade Hampton of South Carolina, the largest slave owns er, we believe, that ever lived in the United States were now alive, and a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency on the Whig ticket, the Uni would denounce him as an abolitionist, Nobody who does not think that Lewis Cass, the man who abhors slavery, and who would give up New Mexico and California to the Negro and Indian population, is far safer for the South than a Louisiana

planter, can escape the imputation. If any man feel annoyed by these imputations, there is a sure way to get rid of them. Profess de votion to Lewis Cass, and straightway you are absolved, and though your sins were redder than scarlet, you shall become whiter than snow.

ore has come in like the rest; but no-When a Democratic Association, but very few of whom own more than two or three negroes apiece, can have the effrontery to resolve, in solemn council, that a planter to owns three hundred is an abolitionist, of course he

could not be expected to escape.' The Richmond Republican says-

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'We know that Taylor, the Whig candidate for admits is prima facie evidence of his being We know that he is largely interested in Southern property, and the inspired volume says that 'where a man's treasures are, there his heart will be also.' Old Zach's heart, then, is with Southern rights. His birth, his education, his residence, and his interests, are all the pledges we de-

The same paper has the following, in an article ticing the charges of the Cass papers against Mr. Fillmore, that he is an abolition

One would think, from all this, that there was no South but the Democratic party; that no one owned slaves but them: that they only were to bear the brunt of any harm which can befall So rights. But there never was a greater mistake, The public in every Southern community can judge for itself whether the Whigs, to say the least of it, for itself whether the Whigs, to say the least of it, are not quite as extensive slaveholders as the Democracy. The probability is, that the Whig candidate for the Presidency owns more of this kind of property than any slaveholder, Whig or Democrat, in Virginia; certainly more than any of those who constitute themselves the peculiar guardians of the South, and are not quite satisfied that



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1848.

tract from Southern Whig papers every day, and the Richmond Whig and Republican are among the most mosterate of the Whig papers of the South

MR. FILLMORE.

We copy the concluding portion:

The Whigs of Virginia knew that Fillmore's Erie letter was written ten years ago, and had before them that large and important portion which the Enquirer omits, and in which he holdly declares that he will not be pledged, and expressly reserves to himself the right to change his opinions should events show them to be wrong and injurious. They considered this letter no evidence of his present opinions, nor as affording any proof that he held the opinions so strongly expressed by some of Mr. Polk's Northern appointees to office. They were aware that it is little more than a year since Cass was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and making all due allowance for the greater facility with which a Democrat can turn a somerset than a Whig, a Democrat can turn a somerset than a Whig, a Democrat can turn a somerset than a Wing, they rationally concluded that in ten years, and with the wonderful change of events which has during that time occurred in the country, Mr. Fillmore had seen reasons for a change of his ancient views. And, sure enough, in a few days the Gayle letter proved, what the rank and file of Virginia Whigs ever held by this society was holden at Hingham in never doubted,—no, not for a moment, that Fill-more was as sound as any man north of Mason's

ount of his opinions, as established in his letter and impartiality, the President of the Society being o Gov. Gayle, would be equal to saying that no absent. Northern man should hereafter rereive Southern support, even for the Vice Presidency. The views of that letter are the views of the great-body of moderate men of the North. Tell us not of your 'Northern candidates with Southern principles.' We had enough of them in Van Buren, whom the Enquirer once advocated as the best friend of the South, and stigmatized Harrison as the candidate of the abolitionists, just as it now talks of the Democratic and Whig candidates.

absent.

Notwithstanding the meeting was held on Sunday, and the Town Hall also is quite a large one, it was entirely filled through the day, and in the evening much crowded, by a very attentive and intelligent audience.

Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, and Wm. W. Brown were present, and addressed the meeting with more than their accustomed ability and energy, and potency of reasoning. Mr. Foster was true to

the same subject :-

The Richmond Enquirer pronounces Milliard Fillmore a 'notorious abolitionist,' an 'abolitionist of the deepest dye.' ist.' It calls him

of their own against him in New York? Why have they ever opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now? Why has he been are they opposing him now?

From the Journal of Commerce. The decree of the provisional government of France, whereby the slaves of her two West India Islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe, were set free without any previous notice or preparation for the event, is showing now its first fruits. The planters of both Islands are quitting their possessions, which yielded an abundant support, and several who were plished sanction the means? The gentleman will men of oppulence, are obliged to permit their undobtedly answer in the negative. But, said Mr. friends in New York to raise by subscription the Foster, why not? Have you not as good a right-to means of discharging the lien of vessels in our port of the baggage for the owner's pussage to New York. They bring with them families who were York. They bring with them families who were instantaneously reduced from a comfortable and happy position, to one of extreme destitution, and very? There is no difference in the act in the two who were compelled from the violence of the manunitted slaves and the disproportion in numbers between the two races there, (the blacks being 10 however great and glorious, will justify the adopto 1 more numerous,) to seek refuge on our shores.

The Contrier des Etats Unis notifies its readers that a subscription list may be found in its office.

Thus did truth, in the hands of Mr Foster, trifor their relief, and measures have been taken to have a meeting of our French citizens, so that the requisite succor may be extended not only to those who are so fortunate as to procure a passage, but also to those whose exertions were fruitless to leave the two Islands. The effort of the negroes to January next, commencing at 2 o'clock on Saturdive off the inhabitants, is made doubtless with drive off the inhabitants, is made doubtless with the view of obtaining possession of the vast estates on which they were but laborers; and such is the Our thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Rossell, Mr. violence of their movements against the whites, that their plan is wholly successful. The sugar their co-operation and hospitality. Amount collected cane has been left ungathered in the fields, and the by the finance committee, \$11 54. At 10 o'clock, whole industry of the Islands has become suspended. Persuasion was first tried to induce them to work, they not only refused, but as soon as the decree of manumission became extensively promulgated, the resort to violence was immediate. Such the Presidency, is a Southern man, which the En-quirer admits is prima facie evidence of his being which nature provides of sufficient food, that labor is deemed by the negroes unnecessary for the sup-ply of their few wants, and they utterly refuse to work, but pick from the fruitful trees the bread of that region, and are for the present satisfied. The exports hitherto have consisted of sugar, coffee, cotton, eccoa, wood of various kinds, and a little cloves and spices; and they amounted from the two Islands, to about 50,000,000 francs. The tonnage engaged in this commerce annually amounted to about 85,000 tons. Of the population of 215 or 220,000, nearly 200,000 are blacks, and into their hands is delivered the important industry of this region, to be withdrawn from the commerce of the world, at all events, for many years to come. Gua-daloupe was discovered by Colombus, and passed, as did Martinique, under Spanish authority; but allout 1635 tooth Islands were taken possession of by the French, who have held them ever since, ex-

old Taylor is altogather sound upon Southern sub-jects. Perience which Great Britain has suffered in he jects. We have said that this ery of abolition is a stereotyped cry against Whig candidates. Let it is not enough that we take our candidate for the Presidency from the South; that the only office which can exert the slightest influence upon Southern interests, will be filled by a Southern man. If they cannot assail Taylor, they will at least turn upon Fillmore. At once the cry of 'abolitionist' is raised. We honestly believe that they would have raised the same cry against any Northern Whig whom the Philadelphia Convention had nominated.'

These are fair specimens of what we might extract from Southern Whig papers every day, and the Richmond Whig and Republican are among the most moderate of the Whig papers of the South The great fact that the managers of the colony

The great fact that the managers of the colony in Liberia are now staying the progress of emi-gration of manualitted blacks into Liberia, from danger of being overpowered with the too sud-den infusion of inexperianced minds from Ameri-The Richmond Republican, an able Taylor Whig paper, has an article upon Mr. Fillmore. We copy the concluding portion:

den infusion of inexperianced minos from America, speaks volumes against the decree of Lamartine, which suddenly gave freedom to a large population of slaves, and invested them with the at-

THE LIBERATOR.

Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, presided over the deline, on the subject of Southern rights.

Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, presided over the deFor Southern men to abandon Fillmore, on acliberations of the society with his accustomed ability

eratic and Whig candidates.

The Whigs of Virginia have as much at stake and potency of reasoning. Mr. Foster was true to in this matter as the Democrats. If Southern rights are to be injured by Fillmore's election to the Vice hear him speak with more energy and truthfulness. Presidency, who will feel it more sensibly than they? Do they not own as much Southern land and as many slaves as the Democrats?

The Whigs of Virginia are well satisfied with their ticket. Their Northern brethern have given them a large Slaveholder for the PRESIDENCY, whigher with important officer, and they are more

the only important officer—and they are more than sufficiently convinced of Fillmore's soundness to sustain him for the Vice Presidency with a in defence of the Free Soil movement. He said he was partly a 'come-outer' and partly a 'come-in-Here is another article in the same paper, upon he same subject:

Mere is another article in the same paper, upon he same subject:

Milliard

Milliard the credit of being the pioneer of the abolition movement, &c. To the question about voting under a Why then did the abolitionists run a candidate pro-slavery Constitution, he thought he could do it, -the end sanctions the means. He thought there assailed in the most bitter manner by Giddings stance, he said, a slave might tell his overtaker, and other notorious abolitionists? How comes it when endeavoring to escape, that he had free papers, that he never attended an abolition meeting in his when indeed he had none, &c. &c.

Pshaw! the charge is idle. The very statement with which the Enquirer accompaines it renders it doubly absurd. It says that Zachary Taylor that volunteered to endorse, as "sound and conservative" the sentiments of a man who is a notorious abolitionist! What! That old planter, owning. abolitionist? What! That old planter, owning three hundred slaves, and every dollar he has in three nundred slaves, and every dollar he has in the world dependent upon the preservation of Southern Rights, endorsing a notorious abouttron-tist? You make us laugh, friend.

supporting our ministers, churches, &c. Now he could very easily take from Mr. Astor's immense capital \$500,000, and no one know it or be much the worse off on account of it, and appropriate it to this object. Now, the end to be accomplished is truly

H. H. BRIGHAM, Seer'y.

Another Letter from John C. Calhoun.

FORT HILL. Sept. 9. '48. Dear Sir :- I cannot better answer your letter than by transmitting the enclosed. I have only to add, termination, unless, in the meantime, an effective remedy of some description be applied.

With respect,

Violent Gale in the Gulf of Mexico.—We learn by telegraph that a violent gale had been experienced on the Mexican coast, and that Brazos Island was submerged. The United States schr.——, Captain Page, was lest at Brazos, and the schooner Home was also loat on Padee Island.

Mr. Bergen, recently imprisoned in Ireland as an American sympathizer, has been released through the solicitations of the American Consul, and has written to his friends to say that he will shortly be home.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston SELECTIONS. Post confirms the preceding statements, in two differ ent letters. The one in relation to the 1842 pur-

The following is from the Ohio (anti-Tay-chase is as follows, making an unimportate Whig) Standard, a new paper just started at discount of the land of the control of the

lor Whity) Standard, a new paper instrated at Columbus, by Messrs. Hamlin and Vaughn.

CINCINNATUS AND HIS FARM.

To a friend in the South we are indebted for the information and documents below. General Taylor appears in a new and interesting position. The candidate for the Presidency of this free country in the slave market, purchasing human beings with money drawn from the National Treasury. On the 6th of June, while southern bullies and northern dough-faces are on their way to Philadelphia, the candidate they in their purity select, spends the say in the negro auctions, examining the lingle and trying the soundaess of his purchases. And this slave-trader, even northern men have been dishonest enough to claim for him a position similar to Jefferson's, and have even argued that Henry Clay, whose noble life has been one continued exertion in the cause of freedom, is no better than he.

Of the numerous letters Taylor has written, can any man show one containing even a single line expressing his regret that slavery should exist? Taylor men of this city of Columbus have letters from him they dare not show; do they contain anything in favor of freedom? one word that indicates even the least liberality on the subject? Has he ever yet offered liberty to a single one of

dicates even the least liberality on the subject?
Has he ever yet offered liberty to a single one of 'OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.'—GEN. Has he ever yet offered liberty to a single one of those human beings, the fruit of whose uncompensated labors he-eujoys? Has he ever of one any one thing that would recommend him to a Christian community of free people! No, he is a slave trader, a sugar and cotton planter, with all the interests and prejudice of his peculiar situation. In the stands confessed an ignorant, slave-trading soldier owing his nomination to the fraudulent acts of the Louisiana delegation, and trusting to concealment and deception for success.

OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WROAD.

The new Taylor party has seized the political ethics of its rival wing of the slave power as the necessary means of success. The position of the Democrats was, that the war having been declared, it was duty to fight it through without regard to its character. No matter how base or guilty, it must be carried on. Most Whig papers denounced this reasoning as impious and false. Now it is their own indispensable capital!

acts of the Louisiana delegation, and trusting to concealment and deception for success.

New Obleans, August 4, 1848.

Dear Sir: I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Deed of Sale from John Hagard, Senior, to General Taylor, of a plantation, horses, and Slaves, &c. * * Since General Taylor's return from Mexico, he has also purchased Slaves. In May last, he purchased, in the name of his son Richard Taylor, four Slaves of W. M. Williams. On the 6th of June last, he purchased of B. M. Campbell two Slaves for the sum of \$1500,00. He inspected the negroes and examined them to see if they were sound. Gave his Draft on the Canal Bank of this city. justification is possible.

We have, their, this party, with its presses and

DEED OF SALE.

JOHN HAGARD, SR. TO ZACHRIAH TAYLOR.

Received for Record, 18th February, 1843.

THIS INDENTURE, made this twenty-first day

the heart of society, corrupting the young and de-DEED OF SALE. JOHN HAGARD, Sa. To ZACHRIAH TAYLOR. Received for Record, 18th February, 1843.

of April, eighteen hundred and forty-two, between banching the American mind. They cannot pro-John Hagard, Sr., of the City of New Orleans, seed one step in the campaign without doing it, State of Louisiana of one part, and Zachariah Taylor, of the other part, Witnesses, that the said John it is inherent in their argument—they cannot stand Hagard, Sr., for and in consideration of the sum of Ninety-five thousand Dollars to him in hand paid and secured to be paid, as hereafter stated by the said Zachariah Taylor, at and before the sealing and delivering of these presents, has this day bargained, sold and delivered, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents does bargain, sell, deliver and confirm unto the said Zachariah Taylor, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that plantation and tract of land: * * * ALSO, all the following Slaves—Nelson, Milley, Peldea, Mason, Willis, Rachel, Caroline, Lucinda, Ramdall, Wirman, Carson, Little Ann, Winna, Jane, Tom, Sally, Gracia, Big Jane, Louiza, Maria, Charles, Barnard, Mira, Sally, Carson, Paul, Sansford, Mansfield, Harry Oden, Harry Horley Carter, Heurietta, Ben, Charlotte, Wood, Dick, Harrietta, Clarissa, Ben, Anthony, Jacob, Hamby, Jim, Gabriel, Emeline, Armstead, George, Wilson, Cherry, Peggy, Walker, Jane, Wallace, Bartlett, Martha, Letitia, Barbara, Matilda, Lucy, John, Sarah, Big Anu, Allen, The College of the part he took in that war, then he sout an accountable agent. Moral responsibility does not attach to him. He is a downright fool. If he is responsible in this matter, and the war is Hagard, Sc., for and in consideration of the sum without it a moment, either expressed or in-plied ra, Matikla, Lucy, John, Sarah, Big Anu, Allen, Tom, George, John Dick, Fielding, Nelson or Isom, Winna, Shellod, Lidney, Little Cherry, Puck, Sam, Hannah or Anna, Mary, Ellen, Henrietta and two small children:—Also, all the Horses, Mules, kind. Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils and tools now on Catte, Hogs, Farming Utensits and tools now on said plantation—together with all and singular, the hereditaments, appurtenances, privileges and advantages unto the said Land and Slaves belonging or appertaining. To have and to hold the said plantation and tract of Land and Slaves, and other roperty above described, unto the said Zacharia h Taylor, his heirs and assigns, forever, and to his and their only proper use, benefits and behoof, forever. And the said John Hagard, Sr., for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, does cove-nant, promise and agree to and with said Zacharicontains some good hits; and if the incident there-in related is not a literal fact, it is one that may occur, and is an apt illustration of the anti-slavery plantation and tract of Land, and Slaves and other some Northern Disciples .- EDS.] property with the appurtenances unto the said Zachariah Taylor, his heirs and assigns, against the Zachariah Taylor, his heirs and assigns, against the claim or claims of all persons whomsoever claiming or to claim the same, or any part or parcel thereof, shall and will warrant, and by these presents forever defend. And the said John Hagard, Sr. hereby reserves a special lien and mortgage of all the before described lands, tenements, hereditaments, Slaves, and other property, to secure the full and punctual payments of the following promissory notes, to wit: Six promissory notes made by said Zachariah Taylor, in favor of and endorsed by Maunsul, White & Co., all dated New Orleans, the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-one. Four of them for the sum of four thousand six hundred and three dollars, with ten per cent interest from date. Two payable twelve months after date, and two dollars, with ten per cent interest from date. Two payable twelve months after date, and two payable two years after date. Two other notes for eight thousond two hundred and mity-four dollars, with ten per cent, interest from date, one payable twelve months after date, the other payable twelve months after date, the other payable two years after date. Now, if the said Zacharinh Taylor, his heirs, executors, or assigns shall well and truly pay the said several sums of money in said promissory notes specified, with all interest which may be due thereon, to the holder or holders of said notes, then this lien or mortgage is to cease and determine, and the estate of the said Taylor in the said land, plantation, Slaves and other property shall become absolute and unconditional.

In testimony whereof, the said John Hagard, Sr. has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

STATE OF MISSISSPEL?

One or the other horn these Whigs must take

From the (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle.

LETTER TO ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The following letter from brother Blindsight

STATE OF Missesspri.

Jefferson County, ss.

I, Ed' McKey, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for said county, do hereby certify, that the within and foregoing instrument of writing is a true and perfect copy taken from the Records as recorded in my office in Book E. of Deeds, &c., pages 220, 221, 222.

Given under my hand and SEAL.

Given under my hand and Seal of office, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1848.

[Signed,] EDWIN McKEY, Clerk, By A. W. Ford, D. C. Taxable property of Zachariah Taylor, for the years 1848, being in Jefferson County, Mississippi, as estimated by the Tax Assessor of said County and school Tax on the above mentioned property in Jefferson County, State of Mississippi, for the year 1848, to be true and correct.

O. S. MHLES, Tax Assessor, Jefferson County.

Hat because a man six thousand years ago awoke from a drunken fit with his brain reeling under the influence of wine, and cursed one of his sons, who happened to discover his makedness, it was no pounder to discover his makedness, it was no pounder the influence of wine, and cursed one of his sons, who happened to discover his makedness, it was no spoul and cursed one of his sons, who happened to discover his makedness, it was no pounder the influence of wine, and cursed one of his sons, who happened to discover his makedness, it was no spoul and curse of weak node of his sons, who happened to discover his makedness, it was no work without wages, and quoted Jer. 22, 13: 'Wo unto him that buildeth his house with unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his ueighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work? But we told him that we considered the curse of Noah binding at the present inne upon all the decendants of Ham, and as to the passage by Jeremiah, we did not consider it applicable to the negro, and many of us were disposed to think it an interpolation. We have two or three abolitionists in our church, who were disposed to think it an interpolation. We have two or three abolitionists in our church, who w

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION, 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

'Yes I it cannot be desied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special pr visions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the slipulation to surrender fogitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular represenexaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. merchandize, under the name of persons. . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial inspirity in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 928.

church; and this being the case, we had no right to deal with him. They also read from the Millennial Harbinger of February, 1832, pages, 86 and 92, where you denounced slavery as 'that largest and blackest blot upon our national escutcheon—that many-headed monster, that Pandom's box, that bitter root, that blasting and blighting curse, that deadly Upas, whose breath pollutes and poisons everything within its influence.' 'But even if slavery was not injurious to ourselves, and the condition of the slave was ten times as happy as it now is, it is enough for us to know that we have no right to hold them against their consent.' They even dared to insimuate that yourself, living in a slave State, contigeous to that 'deadly Upas' had become paisoned and polluted with its influence.' But after prayer-fully considering the case, we proceeded, by a vote of the church, to excommunicate the slave, and delivered him 'over to Sutan,' according to your direction in the Harbinger of May, 1845, page 193, where you say, 'The discipline of the church is the only discipline under which Christian masters who partake of the benefit of their labors, then are they, after proper instruction and admonition, to be separated from the church, and to be out under which was read to be only the continuous continuous to be separated from the church, and to be out under which was read to be only the continuous continuous to be separated from the church, and to be out under which was read to be only under which and the under which are the same and the under which and the under which are the same and the under wh the proper instruction and admonition, to be separa-ted from the church, and to be put under whatever other discipline a Christian master under the exist-ing laws of the State, may inflict.

On the next 'Lord's day,' the master and owner

of the slave, brother Griper, of Gripersburgh, Kentucky, arrived in pursuit of his property. The fellow got notice of his arrival, and endeavored to low got notice of his arrival, and endeavored to make his escape to Canada; but as soon as we had concluded our worship, by attending the Lord's supper, (which we are all punctual to do upon every first day,) the brethren started in pursuit, and finally caught him and delivered him up to his maily caught him and delivered him up to his inster agreeable to the provision of the second sec-ion of the fourth article of our glorious Constitu-ion, which says: 'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such ser-vice or labor, but shall be delivered up on the

claim of the party to whom such service or labor nay be due.' We are now considering whether it is not our duty to excommunicate those brethren who are abolitionists. We find in the Millennial Harbinger duty to excommunicate those brethren who are abolitionists. We find in the Millennial Harbinger of May, 1845, page 238, that you say, 'Ar a Christian, no man can be an Abolitionist.' Also, in the same no., page 195, you say, 'That a time may yome when, in the judgment of the slaveholding States free labor will appear incomparably more bonorable and more profitable, I think is almost certain. But till that day arrives, which in my opinion, would arrive much more speedily if the South were permitted to follow its own policies without any foreign interference, let all Christian men mind their own business.' Now if these positions are correct, (and who can doubt them,) surely every abolitionist ought, unless he repents, to

ly every abolitionist ought, unless he repents, to be put out of the church.

If I understand you in your late writings against the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, it is your opinion that no member of the church ought to join any society out of the church for the sake of bettering or reforming the world. This I think is true with regard to the above named Societies, and many others. But I do not think you intend the rule to be universal in its application. If you do, then most of our brethren here have done wrong, for we have joined the 'Rough and Rendy' club of for we have joined the 'Rough and Rendy' club of this place to promote the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor. If we have done wrong to join a society out of the church, would it not be proper for us to form a 'Rough and Ready' club in the church, i. e., to be composed only of church members. Again if your position is correct, then a Christian has no right to lone will first correct on the control of the right to join a military company, and one of our deacons and three of the brethren joined a volun-teer company raised here, and are now with the army in Mexico. Our deacon, brother H—, whom you well know, and who was so bright an ornament to the Current Refor cinity, has, I understand, greatly signalized himself in one of the last battles, having slain with his own hand six Mexican soldiers and two women. Providence must have protected him. May the Lord bless his soul, avd permit him soon to return

to his post in our church. Yours in the hope of a glorious immortality, PHINEAS BLINDSIGHT.

From the Pa. Freeman. THE REPENTANT SLAVE-TRADER (?)

We have seen the statement that Hope H. Slatter, of Baltimore, who has a massed an immense fortune by his traffic in God's little children, had become sick of his business and given it up. The tidings seemed too good to be true, and we could hardly credit it, especially as we could not hear that his penitence or disgust at his employment had prompted any efforts on his part to restore any of the poor victims of his avarieg to their homes and friends. Still we hoped it might be true that some true word had reached his heart, and kindled his remorse, and was working reform within him; but we infer from the following diabolic advertisement, which we cut from the Centreville (Md.) Times, that Slatter still continues his fiendish business. It is a standing ad-We have seen the statement that Hope H. Slatter, continues his fiendish business. It is a standing advertisement, dated Jan. 1st, but it is still continued in the paper. Can Dr. Snodgrass inform us whether

in the paper. Can Dr. Snodgras through mistake or by authority. TT NEGROES WANTED .- Having recently returned from New Orleans, and being desirous to purchase a large number of Negroes, such as field hands, house-servants and mechanics, for which I will pay the very highest cash prices, persons having negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to call on me at my old establishment, No. 242 Prait street, between Sharp and Howard. All communications promptly attended to, if addressed to HOPE H. SLATTER, Baltimore.

Hope Slatter, the slave trader, is making bets that Ohio will go for Cass. The N. Y. Tribune

We haven't any money to het with Hope, and don't want any of his if we could win it to a certainty, but when the Whigs of the Western Reserve help him win that \$3000, we will confess ourselves

We don't believe that those Whigs will go out of the way in which their consciences lead them, in or-der that Hope may lose, and that some other slave-drivers may gain *that \$3000."

Who does not know that Gen. Cass broke up the Quintuple treaty? [Chicago Den

What a recommendation for a Democratic candidate for President! While the five great powers of monarchical Europe were endeavoring to form an effectual league for the suppression of the most in fernal traffic that the sun ever looked upon, Gen. Cass labored night and day to defeat their object, and now a smealled Democratic paper—a professed by Anti-Slavery paper, cites his success as a recommendation for the Presidency! [Chicago Tribune:

Here, in six lines, is the very essence of Mar-nachusetts Whig humbug :-

Gen. Taylor is pledged not to veto any Constitu-tional act of Congress, and therefore he will not veto the Wilmot provise .- [New Bedford Murcury. I rejoice that Gen. Taylor, if he comes into the Presidency, will be unpledged upon any issue what-ever.—[Robert C. Winthrop.

Delauers.—The Blue Hen's Chichen mya—'The petition for the abolition of Slavery in this State, is receiving the signatures of almost all our citizens. From appearances it will be one of largest petitions ever ofered to the Legislature.'

'Watehman, what of the night?' Look up into the political skies. Read the signs thereof. Let the constellations declare the conning future. Let the grey streaks of early dawn proclaim the approaching morning. Down-trodden humanity, lift up thy head, for thy redemption is foretokened in the firmanent! 'The Lord God omnipotent reigneth.' 'He frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh diviners mad. He taketh the wise in their own craftiness; and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong. They meet with darkness in the day-time, and grope in the noon-day as in the night. So the poor hath hope, and iniquity stoppeth her mouth.'

be morning to be pro-slavery has nominated Lewis Cass, and Whig pro-slavery has nominated Zachary Taylor, for President of the United States. What were these two great partizat ussemblages, at Baltimore and at Philadelphia, essentially better than political mobs? The most profligate and unprincipled trampled under foot the more decent and well disposed members, and impudently proclaimed the dictates of slaveceratic despotism to be the supreme law of their represents matter.

claimed the dictates of slaveocratic despotism to be the supreme law of their respective parties.

The whole of it is utterly abominable, but we rojoice at it with devout thanksgiving to God. The cloven foot, which the Seers have so long endeavored to make the people see, now kirks out from beneath the silken robes of deceit, and unintentionally kirks thousands of professed freemen into their senses. God be praised that the majority of the Baltimore Convention were left to nominate a most supple and service Northern man with Southern politics as their candidate for the Presidency. And thrice praised be his holy name that the majority of the Philadelphia Convention were left to nominate a 'mighty hunter' and holder of slaves, distinguished as a commander-in-chief of both hudistinguished as a commander-in-chief of both h

an and canine blood-hounds. We have now fairly entered on the 'beginnin of the end. The two great political parties which have so long yied with each other which should crouch lowest before the Juggernaut of slavery, are now doing their last obelsance. And they are doing it in a quagmire, from which, if either of them ever comes out alive, it will come out a poor bedaubed thing, so smutty as to require at least a decent bath, and a clean suit of clothes.

The great political disease of this nation is hastening to its crisis. It is this that rejoices us. We rejoice not at the iniquities and profligacies of corrupt men in high places. But we do rejoice that a wicked oligarchy is on the eve of its final and everlasting overthers. everlasting overthrow. And at all the signs of the times, which foretoken such a consummation, our heart becomes more and more hopeful. We now behold the two sets of political gamblers playing their last game. They have become des-Their eyes are fatally fixed on the grand They go the whole bog for slavery. They have delivered themselves over body and soul in a league with the devil. And when they have got through he will just pitch them into the through he will just pitch them into the bottom-less pit. But what is taking place among the peo-ple of the North? They are waking up and com-lng to their senses. The stern outcry and flaming sword of abolitionism behind them, and the roar of the devouring monster in front of them, happing his bloody jaws and growling for fresh blood, have roused thousands and tens of thousands from their long slumbers. Every where we hear of men, formerly devoted to the two great political parties, trampling their allegimee under foot, denouncing the nominations of Cass and Taylor, and pledging the nominations of Cass and Taylor, and paeuging themselves to stand up manfully against the furth-er spread and domination of slavery. Hitherto the chains of party have been indissoluble. Now they are snapping usunder like the withes about Samp-son when he heard the shout—'The Philistines be

when he heard the shoul—The lambdas be upon thee, Sampson! What then may we anticipate? Taylor may possibly be elected by the solid forces of all the pro-slavery elements North and South. If so, the Whig party dies of pro-slavery infamy. If not, it dies under the compound effect of infamy and defeat. Henceforth it may be considered incurable. If Taylor should be elected, the worst elements of the old so-called Democratic party will conlesce with the worst elements of the other, and share with the worst etements of the other, and share with them the spoils. For Zachary Taylor will be pretty much such a Whig as John Tyler proved himself. Meantime, whether Taylor or Cass succeeds, or the election by the people fail, the New York Barnburner Democrats will lead off and consolidate around them a regenerated Democratic party, which will ultimately combine in it the conscience Whigs, take the wind out of the sails of the Liberty Party, be forced forward by the moral Abolitionists, draw into it the masses of the whole North, and not improbably enough of the South to bring about the formal abolition of slavery throughout the Union, or else necessitate a disso-lution of the Union, which will soon be followed by inevitable abolition. This will come step by tep; but the steps will succeed each other much more rapidly than many are now prepared to anticipate. In the process of these political movements, the new and powerful Democratic party growing up will lose nothing of that bold, deterwhich has given the old rotten party all its successes, but it will receive such an infusion of moral stamina from its new materials as to render it altogether more rational, considerate and just in its measures than any preceding party. It will ulti-mately become a party of moral and social progress. It will at no distant day abolish all political and governmental oaths, and every good man will be eft at full liberty to vote, hold office and discharge his duties as a citizen, without compromi his moral integrity, as is now the case, by a wicked nise, expressed or implied, to go for his country right or wrong, to support the evil as well as good of the civil Constitution, to execute human laws, however contrary to divine law, and to be bound by the will of majorities against the dic-tates of a good conscience. All this stuff must go by the board sooner or later. The moral reformers, the true anti-slavery people, Non-Resistants and Peace-men, are now excluded from political action by these vile, clap-trap oaths; which set at the threshold of every governmental office, ensuare the simple, drive off the upright, and facilitate the ingress of the unscrupulous, who can swear to any thing, and then act as they list. When these oaths and engagements are abolished, government will rapidly advance to its perfection -its full christianization-its true moral excellency and usefulness. Such are our interpretations of the signs in the

present political skies, and such our anticipation of the progress of events in this country. Twenty-five years will develop astonishing results. manity will gain, directly or indirectly, by every overturn and modification of political affairs. But moral forces are the controlling forces of the power behind the throne greater than the thr Those who do most to change the polities of thi country are the men of moral principle who stand pelind politics, and compel politicians to raise their moral standard. Let these continue faithful, bide their time, and only enter into actual politics when politics bow implicitly to principle.

NEGROES 20. HORSES.

The following, says the Boston Reflector and Vatchman, has been communicated to one of the pastors of Boston, by a son residing in Illinois, and may be relied on as veritable: 'To illustrate the difficulty of getting a slave back 'into bondage, let me give you a specimen of the jurisprudence of our county, which occurred yesterday at our county seat, (Woodstock.) Two white men appeared in town, having in custody two 'gentlemen of color,' whom they had taken in Wisconsin as their property—escaped from Missouri. These were brought before a magistrate in Woodstock. and claimed as their slaves. The Court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case, as the ne-groes were illegally taken by plaintiffs out of the State, whereupon the prisoners were discharged. At the instance of the white man, the men of color were then taken up for stealing two horses when they left Missouri, from plaintiffs. Defendants acknowledged having stolen the horses, alleging that they were Indian horses, not belonging to plaintiffs. A long debate here arose between the learned counsel, whether—all being property—the negroe scole the horses, or, the horses carried off, and cor s.ole the horses, or, the hor scole the horses, or, the horses carried off, and con-sequently stole, the negroes. The prisoners were again discharged, and went their way rejoicing in the blessings of liberty. But the end was not yet. A suit was immediately instituted against plaintiffs, on behalf of the people of the State, for kidnapping and the Court held them to bail in the sum of \$500 which not being able to obtain, they were obliged to pay the amount, and then left. The horses, I and, are to be tried to-morrow for stealing

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following extract from a letter to the editor (the Athany Patriot written by a former mem or f the Order, we commend to all abolitionists who exire to know the influence that is being exerted y the Sons of Temperance (as an organization) pon the anti-slavery question. If any of our sub-cribers or readers are unwilling to listen to this estimony, we are sorry for their preference for

which the 'deputy' was guilty, and which caused such serious 'difficulty,' will appear from the following extract which I take from 'D. G. W. P. Caddy's' report after his return from the 'seat of war.' He says:—'I found them in a very had state of The Register then proceeds as follows:

tain Cady from New York, on purpose to expel me.

I may as well add here that a Mr. Lund, a lecturer, officially informed our Division, that colored per
we cannot make Opinion the test of character.

Faithfully yours, &c., SAMUEL R. WARD.

All I have asserted, and more, appears to be true. I was aware that the colored people of this country had been silly enough to send to England for a charter to organize themselves into 'Odd Fellows' having been refused a charter by their country men in the United States. But I was not aware that, after having excluded colored persons from the privileges of membership in the subscripting in the subscripting of the membership in the membership of Sprinkling, whether the Godhead be One or Three, whether Man be totally depraved by inheritance from Adam, and whether all Mankind shallbe finally saved, or a portion of them irremediately approximately the subscription of the membership in the subscription of the subscript and pure in life, is rejected! Verily, one looks in vain for a semblance of Christianity here. Alas for the poor colored man! He is excluded from steamboat cabins and dining tables—he is excluded from the schools and colleges—he is excluded from the schools and colleges—he is excluded from the churches, unless he submits to the degradation of the 'negro pew.' He may, however, if he can build his own church—his own school; but the 'Sons,' professedly a benevolent institution, yield to the wicked prejudice against color, and descended a step lower, not only refusing him the roor privilige of having one by himself! him the poor privilige of having one by himself
O tempora, O mores! GEO. W. CLARK.
Victor, March 29, 1848.

From the Christian Register, Sept. 15. ST. PAUL ON SLAVERY.

ed by our venerable correspondent on our first page. difference of opinion, it is not so with some, at least,

for the supply of the market-they were not held positive and ascertained Morality. Though we will

as he gave them to understand it, and we see as land at his pleasure, to deny him the sanctity of

fication as this, we think it presumptuous and wrong to establish or uphold an institution so contradictory even to the principles of natural religion. We should want a positive command in the New Testament, like the positive command of the Old Testament (Inc. Testament, like the positive command of the Old Testament, like the positive command of the Old Testament (Inc. Testament, like the positive command the Inc. Testament, like the positive command (Inc. Testament, like the Inc. Testament, like the positive command (Inc. Testament, like the Inc. Te tunent to destroy the Canannites, and should even then say the command could not possibly come fends, and thinks St. Paul would not have believed from the God and Father of Christ

ican, the story of a cruel master, who, without cause, had determined to sever a slave mother, and her only child. She had been faithful under the People still sometimes talk as if Slavery were a matvery worst usage, and she determined to remain so, until he told her, that on the morrow her child must be borne to New Orleans to be sold there in bideous feet. A Fact as real as Marder or Income.

her child.

Eliza in Unda Towns Cabin 1 -

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1848.

OPINIONS.

In our penultimate Number, we made some con stimony, we are sorry for their preference for nrkness.

Samuel R. Ward—a well known and respected olored man—a minister of the gospel, and editor of the 'American & Examiner' at Cortlandville, nited with the Division in that village, and that Division was broken up in consequence. It seems hat the initiation of Mr. Ward was regarded as a hocking impropriety on the part of the 'Deputy'—violation of the rules of the order; and the Grand Division, or its proper officers were immediately nformed of the fact. Mr. Kennedy, of New York, the 'Grand Worthy Patriarch,' in his last annual report to the Grand Division of the State of New York, says, in relation to this case—(the difficulty in District No. 55)—Cortland:—'In consequence of the improper conduct of the 'deputy' of that district, some of the divisions became involved, i immediately suspended the deputy of the district, and appointed D. G. W. P. Cady a special deputy, with interportant proper in proper interportant the opinions of the Register; but, finding with interportant of the Register; but, finding with interportant propers. nents on a letter from a Southern Corresponde in difficulty, or which I was promptly interest.

Immediately suspended the deputy of the district, opinions of the editor of the Register; but, finding one expressions of dissent from the only noticeable trict No. 55. What the 'improper conduct' was of thing in the letter, among the eulogistic remarks.

He says:—I found them in a very bad state of chaos and confusion. It appears the business of this Division has been illegally conducted all through, the deputy asserting he had the prerogative to admit who he pleased, black or white, old or young, and had actually initiated a colored Man." He further states that he took from the Division its books, papers, documents, &c. On my return from New York, I addressed a letter to Mr. Ward on the subject, and received from him the following answers to my interrogatories:—

'Contlandulle, March 20, 1848.

My Dear George—To-day's mail brings me your letter and F. A. Gray's at the same time.

1. I did unite with a Division of the Sons of Temperatice at Corthandulle. I was not expelled, because just so soon as the Division necertained, through a committee, the character of the organization in respect to blacks, it voted its charter back to the Grand Division. But before our communication renched the Grand Division, that body sent Captain Cady from New York, on purpose to expel me. I may as well add here that a Mr. Lond a heering a few proposed and the process of the surface of

I may as well add here that a Mr. Lund, a lecturer, officially informed our Division, that colored persons could not be members of the Order.

2. The rule prohibiting the membership of colored persons is a resolution of the Grand Division, 3. It is not mere usage, but a deliberately passed resolution. I know of no Division that is unwilling to conform to it.

4. Ours was the only Division I know of that the passed of t men, and equally had men, have believed in Tran ever admitted a c lored person.

5. The colored people could not get a charter from the Grand Division. A Division of Europeans—Scotchmen—withdrew from the Grand Division and established an independent Division.

4. Ours was the only Division in the Infallibility of the Pope and in the Supremacy of the King, in the Ordination of the Lords Bishops and in the Ordination of the Lords Bishops and in the Ordination of the Lords Brethren. Whether the Washington and Consultation of the Lords Brethren. fer in the Eucharist be bread or flesh, whether Baptism shall be administered to Infants or Adults, and by All I have asserted, and more, appears to it I mmersion or Sprinkling, whether the Godhead be the privilege of membership in the subordinate Divisions, the 'Grand Division' had actually de-pind then the right of preparing Division'. But the privilege of membership in the subordinate A good man, or a bad man, may hold to any of them. nied them the right of organizing Divisions among not mean to undervalue the importance of endeavoring themselves! Slaveholders, oppressors of men, unjust and cruel, are received with open arms. But to attain to the truth in all these matters. We have a man with 'sable brow,' however talented, just our own opinion about them all, for which we have and pure in life, is rejected! Verily, one looks in the highest value; but we do not believe that Opin-

are, generally, those which their advocates do not pretend to understand, can be in themselves no necessary test of the character of those who hold them, there are opinions which are a very sufficient indication of the moral state of their supporters. Why should Paul denounce every other crime of his day except slavery? This is a question usk-ture of the case, admit of a wide margin of innocent We have three answers.

We have three answers.

First, the slavery of his time was not the slavery of America. Slaves were not sold as chattels from hand to hand—they were not bred like callle an uncertain Science. But there is such a thing as in such degradation; and this degradation, and by no means affirm that all the bearings, and the chattelism inhere in American slavery.

Secondly, the apostles gave particular directions only as fast and as far as they saw the immediate established; still, there are some points which, we are necessity for their application. Their inspiration, bold to affirm, are fixed and settled, and opinion about necessity for their application. Their inspiration, is we see in the case of Peter, only gradually unfolded their minds to comprehend the mind that was in Christ. It would not detract from their nuthority to say that, before they died, they had not their attention fully turned whether by Providence or inspiration to slavery, and therefore they were not so particular in denouncing it. But Christ is still immanent in his Church, and he says, Lo, Lom will you alway even to the end of the world. I am with you alway even to the end of the world. ohna should be of opinion that it would be right for He therefore may unfold to his Church in due time, what he did not directly and fully revent to his apostles; and we believe he is doing so now.

The apostles were but interpreters of his gospel, the fruit of his labours, to send him into a strange as he gave them to understand it, and we see as land at his pleasure, to deny him the sanctity of they confess, that they knew but in part. It would be to deny the presence of Christ, his reign in his Church, to say that he may not make his will still clearer to the Church after the apostles' time; and what was known only in part then, may be more daughters into prostitution, whenever the Price Curearly known now than in the primitive age. rent of the Man-Market showed it to be worth his Thirdly, the spirit of the Gospel could not fail while; and if he held it to be right to enforce these to be antiagonistic to all oppression. The general principles there asserted, fully reach the removal of slavery. One thing our friend cannot find in the New Testament, that slavery is asserted to be right and agreeable to God. Without such a justi-

to be criminal! There has been, and there still is, much is THE SLAVE MOTHER CROSSING THE railing and mandlin charity current in the world, on OHIO.
We remember, says a writer in the True American subject. The late Dr. Channing did much, in some of his earlier writings, to give them currency, hideous fact. A Fact as real as Murder or Incest. the slave mart.

It was mid-winter. The earth was frosted with and infinitely more wicked, because a complication n hard crust, yet at midnight she started for the of all crimes; and an Opinion that it is right, is infi-Ohio, determined, if she could, to live and die with nitely less tolerable than one in favor of the inno-She reached its hanks as the pursuers rose the She reached its banks as the pursuers rose the hill beyond—no bout was near—masses of broken ice were sluggishly drifting along—what was she to do? Trusting to heaven, she put her feet on the be to the philosophic looker-on, but a most grim and truscheron. treacherous element, and with it bending and brenking beneath her, (spectators on either side expecting to see her and her child sink at every moment,) she boldly pushed on from cake to cake, until she landed safely on the Ohio shore. Five minutes sooner and she must have perished—two minutes later and she would have met with a wa- of opinion that murder, or robbery, or adultery, or minutes later and she would have met with a watery grave, for before she had proceeded twenty side, had broken and was scattered ere she reached the mid river. 'Thank God you and your child are safe,' exclaimed the hard-hearted master, as he saw her land, rejoiced that he had escaped the responsibility of their death.

'Brave woman,' said a Kentuckur and the with a water was he in the eye of Law, Justice or Common Sense. How ty of their death.

in the eye of Law, Justice or Common Sense. How woman, said a Kentuckian who had wit much less, then, in the case of Slavery, the Sum nessed her escape and met her at the landing, 'you have won your freedom and shall have it.' The mother and child were kept together, and liberty and love are now their lot in their humble but hep-And yet such an Opinion the editor of the Organ

THE LIBERATOR.

his brother's eye'! Has be not reason to fear that here is a beam in his own? And our, not intem-

PRIOR FOSTER. We are very willing to publish the following let-ter from Mr. Foster, and the certificates accompater from Mr. Foster, and the certificates accompanying it, signed by several clergymen and others of this city. We have no wish in regard to Mr. Foster, excepting that justice should be done to ed; and among others, one to Mr. Enoch Price stood to be Dr. Delany, one of the editors. They are these. That, three years ago, he (the writer) Sr. Lovis, Jan. 10th, 1848.

Sr. Lovis, Jan. 10th, 1848.

Signery for his Institute, and to advertise it in an authentic Circular, as in full operation; when, upon going to Michigan, unexpectedly to Mr. Foster, he found that there was no house built, nor a School of any description in existence. Also, that upon examining the books of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that there was no house built, nor a School of any description in existence. Also, that the dishurcement of two thouses of the concern he found that there was no house built, nor a School of any description in existence. Also, that the dishurcement of two the concern he found that there was no house built, nor a school of any description in existence. Also, that the concern he found that there was no house built, nor a school of the concern he found that there was no house built, nor a school of the concern he found that there was no house built, nor a school of the concern he found that there was no house built nor a school of the concern he found that there was no house built nor a school of the concern he found that the dishurcement of the concern he found that the dishurcement of the concern he found that the co

your paper of the 29th of September, may I ask you to insert the following certificates in your next number? I should have taken earlier notice of your charges against me, but I have been waiting for a reply to my last report to the Trustees of the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute, forwarded from this city a few weeks ago. I expect shortly to receive an acknowledgment of the receipt and approval of that report, which I shall also ask you to publish. Until that arrives, I trust the following communication.

To France Quixey Fig. that arrives, I trust the following communication will be regarded by the public as a sufficient refutation of the charges brought against me in your paper. Through your columns I would ask the editor of the North Star' to publish it also.

Respectfully yours, PRIOR FOSTER, General Agent. Boston, Oct. 10, 1848.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, have examined all the books, apers and documents of Mr Prior Foster, Agent of a Woodstock Manual Labor School. Among the Woodstock Manual Labor School. Among these papers we find his Annual Reports, as Agenty from his first appointment up to the last year, 1847, with the votes of the Trustees accepting and approving the same, with their signatures attached. We find also a written copy of an Act incorporating the Woodstock Manual Labor School, passed by the Legislature of Michigan last winter,—said copy being certified to by the Secretary of State, and adversed to said Foster in an envelope post-marked Michigan, the capital of the State.

We find also, a certificate, dated April 17th, 1848, signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, appointing said Foster Agent, to travel and collect funds for the Institution; and also another certificate, signed by many of his neighbors, citizens of Woodstock, expressing their confidence in

ns of Woodstock, expressing their confidence is labors and sacrifices in behalf or the same labors and sacrifices in behalf or the education and elevation of his colored brethren. We cannot doubt the genuineness of these documents, and from our examination of them we are led to believe that the remarks made in a late number of your paper about Mr. Foster are unjust to him, and that he is worthy of confidence as an honsal man, and of encouragement and sympathy in the same later than the sam

[Rey.] S. K. LOTHROP,

"F. D. HUNTINGTON,

EDWARD N. KIRK,

EDWARD BEECHER, FRANCIS PARKMAN

Boston, Oct. 8, 1848.

This is to certify, that I have been acquainted with Mr. Prior Foster for some eight years; also know many who have been interested with him in the same enterprise; also the President of the Inby making a few inquiries in this city.

GEORGE N. FLETCHER,

14 Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

October 9, 1848.

P. S. Since the above was prepared. I have re-

nington, Asher Ray. As agents, Prior Foster, tien-eral Agent, James W. C. Pennington and Jason St. John, Travelling Agents. Whereupon, it was

Voted, That the \$200 on hand be appropriated to be payment of Steer and other small debts, and Mr. ell is to go and see Powers, and get the refusal

The following were the resolutions passed by said

Resolved, That the Report of Prior Foster, Gen.

and the lastitution.

3d. Resolved, That we deeply regret the course taken by one of the editors of the North Star in reference to Prior Foster, Agent of the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute, because we believe that it is calculated to injure the cause which must lie near the heart of every lover of humanity. We also believe the statements mede by that paper of August 25 to be incorrect. We are personally acquainted with Prior Foster, and with the Institution, and have entered into a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Institution, and of the doings of the Agent. We trust the friends of education and of the colored people will not suffer their minds to be biassed by such statements; but repasing confidence in the General Agent, will contribute freely, and thus assist in carrying forward. Resolved, That we deeply regret the course destitute of the word of God. posing confidence in the General Agent, will con-tribute freely, and thus assist in carrying forward the great and good work which has been commenced. The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WM. P. RUSSELL, JOSEPH HEWIT, WM. W. JACKSON, JOSEPH FOSTER, JASON ST. JOHN, WM. P. RUSSELL,

Signed by order of the Trustees: WM. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

American Unitarianism esteems but 'a mote in | NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM W. BROWN. -A new edition (the third) of this interesting and attractive work has just been published. We are perate, expression of Opinion in regard to it, he describes as 'Pharisecism!' We make no objection to the epithet, if we have indeed been guilty of the thing it expresses. Whether we have, or not, we are quite willing to leave to the decision of the English Unitarian Abolitionists,—our contemporary much as it contains a letter from the man who posterity,—who have before them the whole record claims to be the owner of W. W. Brown. This letter, we understand, has not before been pub

When I first published this Narrative, the public him and to the Community. But we would draw the man who claims my body and soul as his property, and from whom I had run away. A few weeks after the Narrative was sent, Edmund Quincy, Esq., received the following letter from Mr. price. It tells its own story, and forever, settles

school of any description in existence. Also, that upon examining the books of the concern he found that the disbursement of two thousand dollars was unaccounted for. These charges may be susceptible of explanation, and we shall be very happy to be the medium of communicating it to the Public. But he and his friends must see that substantive allegations like these, coming from a responsible source, are not sufficiently met by the good opinion which any gentlemen, however respectable, may entertain of him.—Q.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Sin—in reply to the remarks made about me in your paper of the 29th of September, may I ask you to insert the following certificatessin your next number of the content of the con

To EDMUND QUINCY, Esq.

Mr. Price says that he sees many things in my ook which are not true, and a part of it as near book which are not true, and a part of it as near true as a man could recollect after so long a time. As I was with Mr. Price only three months, and have devoted only six pages to him and his family, he can know but little about my Narrative, except that part which speaks of him. But I am willing to avail myself of his testimony, for he says that a part of it is true.

But I cannot accept of Mr. Price's offer to be

come a purchaser of my body and soul. God made me as free as he did Enoch Price, and Mr. Price shall never receive a dollar from me, or my friends with my consent. W. W. BROWN.

Boston, October, 1848.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

That part of Virginia which lies west of the Allegha. ny Mountains (a vast territory, and said to comprise some excellent land, together with inexhaustible mines of various descriptions) is thus described by Mr. Cook, one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, in the American Messenger. Such is the condition of a State which aspires to give laws his honesty and integrity, and their testimony to his labors and sacrifices in behalf of the Institution, and to the Union, and which, to this hour, imagines itthe education and elevation of his colored brethren.

ravines, or hill sides, with almost no reference to neighborhood, school, or church privileges, in their location. There are not a half dozen villages in Virginia, west of the Alleghanies, that contain 300 inhabitants each; and in one county,70 miles by 35, larger than the State of Rhode Island, the largest village contains but five dwellings. The difficulty of reaching a population thus scattered is immense, especially as few of the counties have tolerable roads

and where they exist, the people seem to pay uo respect to them in their settlement. Cattle being the stable, they can be driven fro stitution, who was a few years sin e a settled min-ister of this city, and is well known here. No one to market, through forests and across creeks, wheth-can fail to be well satisfied of Mr. Foster's honesty, er there are rould and bridges or not. The primitive mode of living, and the limited wants of the settlers, afford little occasion for thoroughfares to bring commodities to their abodes. Thousands of miles the colporteurs have clambered over the mountains, and threaded the little valleys, often October 9, 1848.

This may certify, that I have been acquanted with P. Foster for twelve years past—have every reason to esteem him as an upright and strictly honest man, and was extremely sorry to see the cruel attack upon his character in the Liberator, and hope it may be immediately refuted.

M. A. ADAMS, 42 Spring-street, Boston.

October 9, 1848.

mountains, and threaded the little valleys, often with nothing more thun a bridle-path to guide their way. Sometimes, for weeks, the hard earth, or the riven slabs which form the cabin floor, has been their bed, and their saddle-bags a pillow for their weary heads. Buttoil and s acrifice are sweet, in obedience to the Redeemer's command to convey the Gospel to 'every creature.' The means of education are very restricted and

Our mass meeting came off yesterday in good spirit, though one gathering was not large, and the day previous was the meeting of the Trustees, and the following. In the result, Wm. P. Russell was elected President, Wm. W. Juckson Secretary, Joseph Hewit Treasurer; and the following persons were added to the Board of Trustees: John Adams, Dea. Baldwin, Henry M. Wilson, James W. C. Pennington, Asher Ray. As agents, Prior Foster, Gen. John, Travelling. ceived the following, alluded to in my foregoing inndequate. The schoolmaster needs to be on horse-back to find his pupils. Probably one-fifth

twice as large as Massachusetts, there are but six places where the congregations enjoy the preaching of the Gospel regularly every Sabbath; and a very small proportion of those who hear the Gospel, have the opportunity more frequently than once a month. Immense numbers do not enjoy the privi-lege from year to year. Such facts as the following, existing in a State which has been settled for m than two centuries, seem hardly credible; yet they real Agent of the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute, is entirely satisfactory to us, and as more funds are still needed for the accomplishment of the good object the which the Institution was established, there-tonfidence of all who are interested in the education and elevation of our colored friends, houses the labors of but two preachers, with six congregations averaging about 40 members. Another country, 70 miles by 35, has the labors of two innerant preachers, and po other. Other counties are better supposed that two preachers is a present that two centuries, seem hardly credible; yet they are likens two preachers, with six congregations are related to the woodstock manual Laboratory and the supposed to the contract of the good object the supposed to the confidence of all who are interested in the education. and elevation of our colored friends, hoping that plied with preaching, but nearly all have destitute they will contribute freely for the accomplishment families and neighborhoods, who never bear the

of this good object.

2. Resolved, That as the W. M. L. Institute has been established for the special benefit of the colored people, by their friends, without reference to party or sect, we therefore recommend that the views peculiar to any one sect of Christians be not taught at the lastitution.

Tris not strange that an appalling destitution of the Bible should exist among a population so sparse, and enjoying so few other means of grace. Already, the colortures have hunted out 3,184 families, embracing more than 15,000 souls, who were destitute of the word of God.

A distressing Prospect.—Since Henry C. Wright eld his Pic-Nic here with the children, one of our held his Pic-Nic here with the children, one of our townspeople asserted that these meetings must be put a stop to. 'For,' said he, 'if they go on for a few years in this way, when the children come to be men, if there should be a war, there will be nobody to do the fighting.' Sure enough; and what a pity it would be to have this nation a nation of practical non-resistants—peace-lovers and peace-promoters' Better far preserve the murderous race of Cain, so that when fighting is to be done it can prove itself worthy of its ancestry.—(Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle.

VOLUME XVIII.-NO.42

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION

[Held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 6. 7. 8. 1848.] The North Star of Sept. 29. contains a very ful? Report of this Convention, and publishes the Res-alutions, thirty-four in number, presented to it by the Business Committee. We give a synopsis of proceedings, &c.

The Delegates of the National Convention of Col. ored Freemen met in the Court House, Cleveland, O., Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1848, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following were chosen officers:
For President, Frederic Douglass of New York. Vice President, J. Jones of Illinois; Secretary,

William H. Day of Ohio. The Convention added as Vice Piesidents, one from each State represented, viz :-

Allen Jones of Ohio, Thomas Johnson of Michigan, and Abner H. Francis of New York. For Assistant Secretaries, William H. Burnham

and Justin Holland of Ohio. A business Committee of seven was then appoint ed. A point of order was here raised by A. H. Francis of New N. Y., as to appointing and reject. ing gentlemen from the Committee who were not regular delegates, which was settled by passing a regular delegates, which the better of pushing a resolution, saying that all colored persons present

or who might be present were delegates, and were

expected to participate as such. The Business Committee consisted of the fat. lowing persons :-- Chairman, M. R. Delany, M. D. New York; C. H. Lungston, and D. Jenkins, Ohio; H. Bibb, and G. W. Tucker, Michigan; W. H. Topp, New York, and Thomas Brown, Ohio; and on motion two were added to that Committee, viz ;

-J. L. Watson, J. Malvin of Ohio, Earnest discussions occupied the days; and the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to public addresses to crowded and deeply interested audences. The Convention finally adjourned on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

From the Resolutions adopted we select the fall

Resolved That we impressively recommend to Resolved 1 in the impression recommend to our brethren throughout the country, the necessity of obtaining a knowledge of mechanical trade, farming, mercantile business, the learned professions, as well as the accumulation of wealth,—as

sions, as well as the accumulation of wealth,—as the essential means of elevating us as a class. Resolved, That the occupation of domesics and servants among our people is degrading to us as a class, and we deem it our bounden duty to discountenance such pursuits, except where necessity compels the person to resort thereto as a means of

velihood.

Resolved, That as Education is necessary in all departments, we recommend to our people, as far as in their power lies, to give their children espe-

ially a business education.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren throughout the several States, to support such persons and parties alone as have a tendency to enhance the liberty of the colored people of the United States.

Resolved, That Slavery is the greatest curse ever

indicted on man, being of hellish origin, the legi-mate off-pring of the devil, and we therefore pledge ourselves individually, to use all justifiable means for its speedy and immediate overthrow.

Whereas, a knowledge of the real moral, social,

and political condition of our people is not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the intelligent prosecution of measures for our elevation and improvement, and whereas our present isolated condition makes the attainment of such knowledge ex-ceedingly difficult, Therefore Resolved, That this National convention does

hereby request the colored ministers and other persons throughout the Northern States to collect or cause to be collected accurate statistics of the condi-tion of our people, during the coming year, in the various stations and circuits in which they may find themselves located, and that they be and here-

by are requested to prepare lists, stating—

1st. The number of colored persons in the localities where they may be stationed; their general moral and social condition; and especially how many are farmers and mechanics, how many are merchants or storekeepers, how many are teachers, lawyers, doctors, ministers and editors; how many are known to take and pay for newspapers; how many literary, debating and other societies, for moral, mental, and social improvement; and that said ministers be, and hereby are respectfully requested to forward all such information to a committee of one, who shall be appointed for this purpose, and that the said Committee of one be requested to make out a synopsis of such information. moral and social condition; and especially quested to make out a synopsis of such informa-tion, and to report the same to the next colored

National Convention.

Resolved, That Temperance is another great lever for Elevation, which we would urge upon our people and all others to use, and earnestly recommend the formation of societies for its promotion.

Resolved. That while we heartily engage in rement, and the support of the Buffalo Convention, nevertheless we claim and are determined to main-tain the higher standard and more liberal views which have heretofore characterised us as aboli

W. H. Day, F. Douglass, John Lyle, S. Caz, R. Copeland, and W. B Copp asked permission to en ter their dissent from this resolution on the minutes.

Resolved, That as liberty is a right inherent in man, and cannot be arrested without the most fisgrant outrage, we recommend to our brethren in bonds, to embrace every favorable opportunity to obtain their liberty.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually

to use all justifiable means in aiding our enslaved brethren in escaping from the Southern Prison House of Bondage, Resolved, That we recommend to the colored people every where, to use every just effort in get-

ting their children into schools, in common with thers in their several locations.

Resolved, That Love to God and man, and Fidel ity to ourselves ought to be the great motto which

we will urge upon our people.

Resolved, That among the means instruments n the elevation of a people, there is none more effectual than a well-conducted and efficient news paper; and believing the North Star, published and edited by Frederick Douglass and M. R. Drhony at Rochester, fully to answer all the ends and pur-poses of a national press, we therefore recommend its support to the colored people throughout North

Resolved, That the Convention recon mend to the colored citizens of the several Free States, to assemble in Mass. State Conventions annually, and petition the Legislatures thereof to repeal the Black Laws, or all laws militating against the interests of

Colored people.

Whereas, we firmly believe with the Fathers of 76, that taxation and representation ought to go Resolved, That we are very much in doubt as to

the propriety of our paying my tax upon which representation is based, until we are permitted to e represented.

Resolved, That, as a body, the professed Christ-

ian American Churches generally, by their cupport, defence, and participation in the damning sin of American Slavery, as well as cruel prejudice and proscription of the nominally free colored people have forfeited every claim of confidence on our party and therefore merit our severest reprodution.

Resolved, That among the many oppresses schemes against the colored people in the United States, we view the American Colonization Society as the as the most deceptive and hyporritical clothed with the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, for its lender.

Whereas, we fully believe in the equality of the sexes; therefore,
Resolved, That we hereby invite females here

after to take part in our deliberations. A National Central Committee was appointed as

> Frederick Douglass, New York. C. H. Langston, Ohio. J. Jones, Illinois, Henry Bibb, Michigan. J. G. Britton, Indiana. John Peck, Pennsylvania. George Day, Wisconsin. J. T. Hilson, Massachusetts. Josiah Conville, New Jersey.

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WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, Oct 5th, at the house of the President. The subjoined reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted, and after some conversation, unazimously adopted.

The following officers were elected for the coming

Mrs. Hannah Pierce, Pres. Mrs. Mary H. Cook, Vies Pres. Miss A. W. Weston, Cor. Sec. Miss Mary Weston, Rec. Sec. Miss Lucretia A. Cowing, Treas. Mrs. Elezabeth H. Richards, Counsellors. Miss Sarah Reed, Mrs. Marcia P. Hunt,

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEYMOUTH AND BRAIS-THEE FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Our labors for the year past have been of so unobtrusive and commonplace a character, that at first sight they may appear almost too uninipertant for a formal report. No public meeting has been held by this Society, the necessity for such being obviated by various Conventions appointed by the Mass. A. S. Society, or lectures delivered by some of its individual friends and members. On seven or eight occasions, Mr. Pillsbury has spoken in this place, with all his wonted fidelity and energy. Messrs. H. C. Wright, W. W. Brown, C. C Burleigh, and Miss Lucy Stone, have also labored here in such a munuer as greatly to forward our plans and encourage our hopes. This is not the time nor place in which to enlarge on the zeal and self-devotion of the men and women, who, as agents of the Anti-Slavery cause are content to labor so unweariedly from year to year. The amount of discouragement, opposition and suffering encountered in such a service, is more than a mere observer can appreciate. We would thankfully record it as a privilege that we have been enabled to aid in the support of those instrumentalities by which these friends are sustained. As will be seen by our Treasurer's Report, we have contributed more money to the cause than in any previous year since the Society's formation. The receipts of our Fair were large, and the number that attended our Annual Tea Party larger than in previous years. We have distributed five copies of the Liberator and two of the Standard, and have circulated books and pamphlets as opportunity presented. Our Sewing Meeting has been held every week, and the attendance has of late increased. Several new members have joined us. Last winter we circulated the Disunion Petition and obtained the names of fifty-two women. We look upon this as an encouraging fact, a petition of this nature being signed by none in a careless and irresponsible spirit, but from a conscientious and intelligent conviction of duty.

We have summed up the amount of our endeavors, and would now look for their results.

As far as this immediate neighborhood is concerned, no great apparent effect has been produced. An immense majority still remain voters under a pro-slavery government, and supporters of a pro-slavery religion. We are still excluded from those houses professedly dedicated to the promulgation of the very doctrines for the practical recognition of which we are contending, and we are still counted as infidels and unbelievers, for our unshaken determination to abide by the test instituted by the Savior when on earth, By their fruits ye shall know them. It is worth our while to enquire why the truth that we promulgate should produce so little effect, particularly among that class of persons whose conduct is osensibly guarded by moral considerations.

We believe the reason to be this; the slergy and church of this region represent us as warring not against American slavery, but against the observance of certain forms and modes of worship. The charge is untrue, but as it constitutes our principal impedi ment in the place, we will occupy a short space with a few brief septences explanatory of our real

A quotation from the 7th chapter of Matthew is eminently suggestive of profitable speculation on the point at issue

" Many will say to me in that day (the day of final account,) Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? and then will I profess unto them I never knew

We are taught by this passage, that religious pro fession, whether exhibiting itself in the guise of formal observances, or that of devotional enthusiasm, is utterly vain and worthless in the sight of God, unless accompanied by deeds of justice and mercy. When the Puritan professors of New England shall ask, ' Have we not kept the Sabbath? have we not been unwearied in church attendance? have we not partaken of the Lord's Supper? have we not chris tened our children, (or borne a testimony against it, as the case may be,) have we not sent missionaries to the distant heathen? have we not prayed in our families and our closets?' Doubt not, if, while they were doing all this, they were yet sympathizing with or conniving at, the enslavement of their fellowcreatures at their very door, that the response shall

be, 'I never knew you!" Sabbaths, meetings, sacraments, prayers, profit that Christ-like character, from which shall spontaneously flow works of unselfish and self-sacrificing philanthropy. As we are speaking as Abolitionists, we will apply to this subject an Anti-Slavery

If the Sabbath has afforded leisure to a slaveholder or a pro-slavery apologist, to call to mind his sine against God, (for let him be assured his offences against his poor neighbor are heinous sins against God,) and if his devotions, whether public or private, by the cause of the oppressed, at his own worldly loss and peril, and if at the Communion Table, he shall have more fully apprehended than he could otherwise do, the blessedness and duty of perfect tion of the 'Ocean Monarch' by fire, shortly after our readers very soon. self-sacrifice, then to him have these means been hallowed, and the world, whom his labors and example have benefitted, may be thankful that such helps have been vouchsafed. There is another side to the

Shall it profit a man to read the Gospel, while he at the same time attempts to pervert its precepts into that the passengers were amongst them carrying out a justification of slave-holding? Shall the apostolic writings edify him who pleases his hard and selfish heart with the thought that St. Paul sent back a fugitive slave and provided for the admittance of slaveholders to the primitive church? Or if his own powers prove incompetent to the production of these blasphemous sophistries, is it cause for congratula tion, that the pulpit ministrations he attende shall supply the deficiency? What shall prayer avail to that man, who cannot find it in his heart to ask for

partake of the Lord's Supper, who, with the words inial to its columns. I have been fearful, from what He tasted death for every man' yet ringing in his I have seen in that paper, that it was not so beady ears, totally forgets the existence of three million in the cause of the slave as I should be glad to we slaves, equally included with himself in this common it; but as they are advocating an important social redemption, till the persevering efforts of his de-spised abolition neighbor brings the subject before him, and brings it, too, but to awaken batted and provement in the object which they seek. So much

of their very religious profession, increase their guilt have done hitherto. You have not the feudal tenus

work in this place remains to be done. If women fruits are realized by the husbandman or the lareputed Christian can be engaged in the traffic of borer. human flesh, let it be ours to utter the rebukes that should have been uttered by the pulpits of this place—pulpits, in the language of Webster, "false to has dealt with the effects of misrule, and the Gov-

fore. The two great parties that have hitherto divi- the sword; and civil war is the worst of all miseries every railway and steamboat an argument is going submission, first; and in words they admit the on, that shows how widely the excitement has spread. essity for removing the cause of the evils, but hav Men are recenting old opinions, repenting of old ing secured the submission, they never inquire nato State taken the ground assumed by the Mass. ride on quietly again for another tenor twenty years Society at its outset, and those very doctrines are. The members of the government and of our two

the uncompromising and untiring Abolitionists; it connected with the monarchy, and the palaces, the has been uttered in much weakness and much ignorance; at times ungracefully, at times in the appre- they have the tythes of that country, although the but it was the truth, and as such it has prevailed.

to do ! And after so many years of labor, our beset- these good things. Until we can get an extension ting temptation is to weary of the work. We cannot of the suffrage, there is no hope for freiand, or for expect the stimulus of that burning enthusiasm that England, or Scotland either. accompanies the first reception of a great truth, and which cheered us during the first years of our toil. There is danger, too, in the fact that our sympathies joust be weakened by the reiterated demands made Emotion, enthusiasm, compassion—they are good in their way and for a while. They afford a temporary occasions which has ever been held in the country. stimulus, but they are not the well of water spring. All within reach will do well to endeavor to ating up into everlasting life."

The unfailing motive, whose power, instead of diminishing, must forever increase, is in this good the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, contains informa-

Stern Lawgiver! yet dost thou wear The Godbead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we any thing so fair
As is the smile upon thy face.
Flowers hugh before thee in their beds,
And fragrance in thy footing treads; Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong, And the most ancient heavens through thee are fresh A. W. WESTON, Cor. See. H. PIERCE, Pres.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS Into the Treasury of the Weymouth and Braintree

Anti-Slavery Society, from 26th Sept., 1847, to 27th Sept., 1848, inclusive. By Balance in Treasury, 26th Sept. 1847 \$3.38 Proceeds of Anti-Slavery Fair
Annual subscriptions

" Donations " Work done in the Sewing Meeting

DISBURSEMENTS.

For amount paid to treasurer of Mass. A. to redeem Pledge " Donation to Mass. A. S. Soc. The Liberator Use of Hall for the Fair

Printing Posters
3 copies of the Liberator
2 copies of the A. S. Standard
The use of the S. Standard The use of the Sewing Meeting

Balance remaining in Treasury LUCRETIA A. COWING, Treas.

LETTER FROM EDWARD SEARCH I got a paper from Henry Weight yesterday, but

fool; and he would have received personal con- above is taken) rebukes sin, we may safely suppose viction of it, if the Italians could have got at him, to that it has reached a terrible pitch .- M. administer it. My belief is, that he affected to lead nothing, except as they are instrumental in producing against the Austrians in favor of Italy merely that TP A variety of unforeseen circumstances have he might extend his own dominions, and increase made it necessary to defer several editorial articles, his own influence. For Italian nationality he cared in preparation for this week. nothing, and for that it is the Italians earnestly pray. The wonder in, having been so long under the leaden sway of Austria, that they have any generous aspirations left in them. The news to-day ing letter, describing the condition of the Fugitive

here is, that the French Ministers have decided that population in Canada, shall have an early inser-4000 troops of the line should be, sent to Venice. It tion seems the Austrian reception of the English and N. E., Willstonen, Pa .- His valuable tract is re-French intervention for the purpose of converting ceived, and we will find room for it, if possible, have given him grace to come boldly forth and stand the truce into a peace has been received very equivocally, and hence the movement suggested is said to with which he has favored us, has come to hand. have been taken. You will observe the sad accounts of the destruc eye; but we shall take the liberty of laying it before

she left Liverpool. I send you the ' Express' evening newspaper, which contains allusions to the news to have plundered and murdered one of the passengers of the Ocean Monarch. I observe in the accounts which have appeared relative to this vessel, E's letter for his inspection .- q.

views advocated in that paper.: I have done so, be-lieving that that topic, though I have several times fallen in with, the survivors had been seven days on

The conclusion to which we are of necessity brought, is this, that men professing godliness, who are either slaveholders, slaveholding apologists, affectedly neutral, or genuinely indifferent, in virtue by the additional burther of gross superstition or impudent hyporisy. Loser ground than this we ought not and dare not take, and let us not flatter ourselves that there are no actual slaveholders even the distribution of the land. The United States, therefore, have a favorable opportunity for reservin Travelling a few days since, in a railway car, one the rent of the land, as population increases its value of the members of this Society entered into conver-sation with a pro-slavery acquaintance. After a few people free from taxes. The well-being of the peomoments' argument, he said, 'You think slavery at ple, morally and physically, depends largely upon the South very dreadful. I could tell you of two perfect freedom of exchange, which they cannot women in your neighborhood, whose names I have have while heavy customs are taken. The constitu seen to deeds of slave property, and they are two as tion of nature requires that the elements should be good, pious Christians as any in town.' placed in certain conditions to produce fruitfulness,
The man's business connections were such, that if
the fact existed, he would very probably be aware of
elements can only be made fruitful, by labor, and leaving men's motives to labor open to the strong-If this statement be true, it is very clear that much est inducement, which inducement exists when its

ernment is now busied in apprehending, imprisoning, But if our doctrines have made little local progress, trying and transporting the victims. I by no means we should be encouraged by their general advance. say that the measures those victims counselled were The words Slavery and Freedom are shaking the whole political world, as they have never done be-no sympathy for men who seek political liberty by ded the country, are convulsed and crumbling. The yet I cannot but deeply deplore the causes which minds of the people, of the masses, are beginning to produced this disposition to rebel, and trace them to be strongly agitated on the great question of human mis government. Into these causes our Government rights. The old political issues tail to stir them. In ors, and though in many cases imperfectly and ig- the causes. They choose then to take the quietness norantly, yet still sincerely, groping for the light. Produced by bullets, the gallows, and the halter or Already have a large and increasing party in this transportation, as signs of contentment, and they inhodied in the speeches and declarations of popular Houses of Parliament have amongst them the land, politicians, for the utterance of which the Anti-Sla- the tythe of its fruits, the patronage of the army, the very agents were mobbed through the Free Statess | navy, the ordnance, the colonies, the dock-yards, the These are the results of the truth, as preached by ports, the treasury, all the immense number of officer iension of good but timid souls, unseasonably, nation is Catholic. How, then, can we expect that they will be willing to look into the causes of the Though much has been done, how much remains evil? It would be to go out of possession of all

EDWARD SEARCH.

WATER CELEBRATION. The great event of the Introduction of the Co upon them. The hundredth tale of wrong and out- chituate Water into the City, will be celebrated next rage cannot stir our pity and indignation like the first. Wednesday, by a procession, illuminations, and oth-

tion which may be useful to some of our readers :

THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN is sail from this port on the 12th of each month for Bermuda, St. Thomas and Puerto Rico. At Bermuda she delivers to another Steamer the mails for Nassau, Harana, Jamaica and the Gulf of Mexico. At St. Thomas she delivers to another steamer the mails for all the Windward Islands and Denerara; and the mails for La Guayra and Puerto Cabello are forwarded by a sailing vessel.

The fares to all the islands have been very much

The agents here are MATTLAND, PHELPS & CO., No. 14 Stone Street, New York.

7,25 known to possess.

3,65 Gambling in New York.—We hear from various \$178,26
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\$30,00 persons to whose efforts this increase of gambling persons to whose efforts this increase of gombling and of gambling houses is due, are generally accomplished people, from different parts of the country, who may have been ruined by an early initiation into similar babits, or who possess a natural aptitude for such pursuits and such practices. Is there nothing that can be done in the way of diminishing this terrible social vice, which ruins so many young men of fortune in New York.

But the gambling to which we allude, is not all. There exists as much gambling in Wall street; a species of legalized and tolerated gambling in stocks, as well as by cards and dice. Wall street gambling invelighes old merchants, heary-head-

There is news to-day from France, indicating the probability of a general European war The King Charles Albert is either a fool or a rogue, most likely a compound of both. In his intervention, as it regards Italy, I have strong reasons, (communicated by an intimate friend, an Italian, to whom all his countrymen, though he has been a long time exiled from them, look up with respect and affection,) for believing that Charles Albert is more rogue than fool; and he would have received personal confool; and he would have received personal constitute in the cross streets, and illures they only gambling invegles oid merchants, hoavy-headed dealers, members of congregations, and elders of churches. Fashionable gambling is carried on with acres and since in the upper part of the city, or in the cross streets, and ellures the young, giddy, and thoughtless, who may have had a little money left them by pious perents and niggardly uncless; but we are not sure that Wall street gambling does not contribute to roin, and destroy as much happiness, as are banks and fashionable playing.

When Beanett's Herald (from which the above is taken) replies to the city, or in the cross streets, and ellures the young, giddy, and thoughtless, who may have had a little money left them by pious perents and niggardly uncless; but we are not sure that Wall street gambling invegles oid merchants, hoavy-headed dealers, members of congregations, and elders of churches. Fashionable gambling is carried on with acred and sure in the upper part of the city, or in the cross streets, and ellures the young, giddy, and thoughtless, who may have had a little money left them by pious perents and niggardly uncless; but we are not sure that Wall street gambling invegles of dealers, members of congregations, and elders of churches. Fashionable gambling is carried on with acred and every and sure are sure and sure are an and sure are and sure are an an are an an are are an an are an an are are an an are are an an are are an area and an area and an area and an a

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Rev. Hiram Wilson, Dawn, C. W .- His interest-

A. G. C., Trenton, N. J .- The admirable letter We do not know that he intended it for the public

Robert Edmond, Philadelphia .- He is right in sun posing that we feel a deep interest in a case of from Paris, and an examination of a wretch supposed such cruelty as his experience at the hands of the South Carolina Slaveholders furnishes. As Mr. Garrison will soon be at home, we shall reserve Mr.

£20,000 to your country. You do get, therefore, you see, some cash, as well as sinews; and your country will be benefitted by getting an increase of the element of labor, to make fruitful your uncultivated lands.

I have written a letter or two to the 'Young America,' at New York, on the subject of the land and its occupancy, with reference to the peculiar views advocated in that paper. I have done so, bethe abelition of alavery? or how shall he worthly alluded to it in the 'Liberator,' might not be conget the wreek without food, and were nearly exhausted.

ARBIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA. The Steamship Britannia, from Liverpool, via Hal- NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY ifax, arrived at New York on Tuesday, with seven days later news from Europe.

France—The events of the French Revolution flow on in rapid and interesting succession. Another crisis has been got over without an appeal to arms in the streets of Paris. The elections are now terminated, and it will be seen that besides the return of Louis Napoleon, Achille, Fould, and Raspail for Paris, Count Mole has been elected for the Gironde, and has taken his seat in the National Assembly. The Government candidates have been all unsuocessful.

They take place in full agreement with the laws of BOSION, on Thursday. DECEMBER 21st, to denote in the soity, Henry Clay Crowley, is an instance of the inflicted penalty for the violation of the law of prudence first, and then of vigilance. It was the consequence of a quantity of powder being placed in a blacksmith's shop, and then forgotten. One apark from the anvil was enough to do the deed. Great interest was excited in the funeral of this youth.

ANN T. G. PHULLIPS. nterest was excited in the funeral of this youth interest was excited in the funeral of this youth, which was attended in the midst of mourning friends, yesterday, at the honse of his uncle, Jacob Gideon, one of the old residents of this city. Another recent case is that of young Murray of Alexandria, who was walking along with a companion of the name of Hall. Hall had in his pocket a pistol loaded and capped. As he drew it from his pocket to exhibit it to Murray, it exploded, and the bullet with which it was charged piezoed the breast of Murray. exhibit it to Murray, it exploded, and the bullet with which it was charged pierced the breast of Murray. He shrieked, but Hall shrieked worse; he was indeed almost frantic with grief—threw away his pistol—hastened to the magistrate to surrender himself to the investigations of justice, and by his lamentations generally showed how severely his folly had been visited upon him. Meantime the doctors were sent for, who pronounced Murray adving man. He was carried on a litter to the house of Hall's mother, who we half franchiset the sectoric. The agents here are MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., No. 14 Stone Street, New York.

The We have received 'The Republic,' a Free Soil paper, published in Philadelphia, edited by William Elder, Esq. It is a Daily Penny Paper, and appears to be conducted with the ability its editor is well known to possess.

Gambling in New York.—We hear from various quarters that the increase of gambling in this metropolis has been very remarable during the last two or three years. Houses of this description multiply in all the fashionable streets and quarters of the city. Even in Broadway, they have increased much during the last two or three years on every side of that magnificent avenue, down town, and unched by all the to set over against the value of one human life? Poor Graves of Kentucky value of one human life? Poor Graves of Kentucky value of one human life? Poor Graves of Kentucky is gone! It is said he has never known peace, except at snatched intervals, when the tush of other things would for a while fill the vacancy, since he killed Cilley in that horrible duel, which is a perpetual disgrace to all concerned in it. The Ken-tucky papers make out that he died a rejoicing Christian. Humility and modesty specially become the death-bed of a duellist. Nor should friends trumpet forth his piety.

Railroad Accident. - We learn from a presenger in the New Haven train lest evening, that about the time the train passed Worcester, a man, (whose name is not known) who was walking upon the track in the same direction the train was going, on the Wor-cester and Nashua Railroad, was run over by the extra train and instantly killed, being dreadfully crushed. He appeared to be a well dressed man, as

Fatal Railroad Accidents .- On the Concord Rail Fatal Rattroad Accusents.—On the Concord Ratt-road, on Tuesday, a little girl, about 8 years old, was run over by the freight train while passing through Manchester, and instantly killed. On the Franklin and Bristol Railroad, while the downward passenger train was passing from Risial to Franklin on West and Bristol Kailroad, while the downward passenger train was passing from Bristol to Franklin, on Wednesday morning, Mr. F. H. Kidder, the Conductor, by some means fell off, and was not missed until the arrival of the cars at one of the stopping places, when the train proceeded back, and found him in a state of insensibility, with his skull badly fractured. He was not expected to survive. [Concord Statesman.]

Fire in Amherst, N. H .- We learn from the Amherst Cabinet extra, that a fire broke out in that village Cabinet extra, that a nre broke out in that village on Saturday evening, which destroyed the store and large barn, together with a shed, owned and occupied by Mr John Moore. The goods in the store were removed, but the contents of the barn were

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wister's Balsam:

Conconn, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incanable of earlid walking and violent exand bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent extensive, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the mefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, without the least confidence in itsefficacy, or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used my. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

None genuine unless signed 1. BUTTS on the

FIFTEENTH BAZAAR.

Paris, Count Mole has been elected for the Gironde, and has taken his seat in the National Assembly. The Government candidates have been all unsuccessful.

M. Gent, one of Ledru Rollin's most notorious commissioners, has been shot in a duel by M. Leocommissioners, has been shot in a duel by M. Leocommissioners, has been shot in a duel by M. Leocommissioners, has been shot in a duel by M. Gent, one of Ledru Rollin's most notorious commissioners, has been shot in a duel by M. Leocommissioners, has been shot in a duel by M. Gent had been just elected a member of the Assembly for the department of Van Clase.

The latest intelligence from Paris, describes a continual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror. The distinual state of unassiness, if not of terror and the work were done.

M. Raspail, from his retreat at Vincennes, has issued an exciting revolutionary address. The French Government, however, in its foreign relations, seem studiously desirous of preserving a strong neutrality, and its organs dissavow any intention of interfering in the affairs of Naples, Italy, and Germany, except by mediation.

The death of M. Gent, wounded in a duel hy M. De la Borde, is announced to have taken place on the 25th inst.

Ireland.—The South of Ireland continues tranquil, and the marnoding parties who have lately been on the hills, appear to have withdrawn to their homes. Several more arrests have taken place since our last, amongst whom is that of Mr. Wil

the 25th inst.

Ireland.—The South of Ireland continues tranquil and the marauding parties who have lately been on the hills, appear to have withdrawn to their homes. Several more arrests have taken place since our last, amongst whom is that of Mr. William Conington, who has been apprehended at, Cork, and is fully committed upon the charge of High Treason. Some of the inferior instruments in the late movement, whose conduct has not been of a heinous character, have been set at liberty on bail, and will not, perhaps, be brought to trial.

We are positively assured that Mr. Duffy, the great literary support of the Nation newspaper, has made an unqualified submission to the Government, and intends to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the Crowa.

We should be glad to hear that this is confirmed, and that others, by following his example, might save their own lives, and pave the way for a new state of things in Ireland.

On the 23d of Sept, a bill of high treason against L. Cormack, E. Egan, W. Peach, T. E. Faname, J. Brenan, J. Preston, T. Cunningham and T. Stark, was sent to the Grand Jury, who, in about a couple of hours, returned a true bill sgainst the accused except Cormack and Cunningham.

Six of the insurrectionists who attacked the house of Rev. Mr. Hill, were shot by the gallant little band who defended ii. They have since died.

Spain—The news from Madrid is to the 22d. A conspiracy had been discovered at Corunns. The who defended it. They have since died.

Spain—The news from Madrid is to the 22d. A conspiracy had been discovered at Corunna. The ame desultory warfare continues on the Catalonian ide, with reports of the defeat of the insurgents, with reports of the defeat of the insurgents, side, with reports of the defeat of the insurgents, who, however, continually re-appear.

Intelligence of the defeat of Cabrera's band near Figuerss is confirmed, but it is not true that Cabrers had been driven over the French frontier; he had however, been so very closely pressed by the Queen's troops, as to have had only a narrow escape from

however, been so very closely pressed by the Queen's troops, as to have had only a narrow escape from falling into their hands.

Gen. Fulgosso, Captain Gen. of Burgos, is dead.

From an occasional correspondent of the New York

Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1848.

It would almost seem as if our country was becoming one of accidents, as they are called, though these accidents do sometimes more than happen.

They take place in full agreement with the laws of nature. The recent death of a fine young man of process. The commence is self-to our reason and our feelings. The troops and our reason and our feelings. The troops as to have had only a narrow escape from agents and iriends that such an association of necessity draws forth, are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances the persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances are the ones that such an association of necessity draws forth, are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances are the ones that such an association of the periodicals that such an association of the peri

ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, SARAH S. RUSSELL, LOUISA LORING, MARY YOUNG, MARY WILLEY, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARIA LOWELL, FRANCES MARY RORBINS, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET B. HALL, CATHARINE SARGENT, SARAH B. SHAW, MARY G. CHAPMAN, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, HENRIETTA SARGENT, HANNAH TUFTS. ELIZA F. MERIAM. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN R. BRAMHALL HARRIET T. WHITE, ABBY FRANCIS, ABBY SOUTHWICK. HARRIET M. JACKSON

TF friends in England, Scotland, and Ireland are requested to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAPA AN, care of A. W. Weston, 21 Cornhill

Contributions and letters from the Ameriaide of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WES

TON.

IJ All persons desiring the privilege of co-operating with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the pecuniary value of donations of money and materials is doubled to the cause, through the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and ingenuity which are entrusted with their management. Sundies for the refreshment table are next. ment. Supplies for the refreshment table are parti

ment. Supplies for the regressment table are particularly desired.

Triends of the cause aware of the advantages according to it from The Liberty Bell, are requested to forward their donations and articles immediately, or as soon as convenient.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Boston F. A. S. Society, will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 1st, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A full attendance of members is particularly desired.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec. Boston, Oct. 18, 1848. Will the Standard please copy?

WILLIAM W. BROWN, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will ture as follows .

Reading, Sunday evening, Oct. 22.
South Reading, Monday, " 23
Melrose, Friday, " 427.
Neponset, Sunday, " 29.

LUCY STONE. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will course in Millauny, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24. STEPHEN S. AND ABBY K. FOSTER

Will hold an Anti-Slavery meeting in SOUTHBORD, on Saturday evening and Sunday, October 21 and 22 ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

A course of eight Lectures will be delivered be-fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. The Introductory Lecture will be given by Rev C. C. SHACKFORD, of Lyan, on Sunday Evening,

The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following persons, viz:

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Newburyport; SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Salem; EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham; Miss LUCY STONE, of Boston; Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, of Salem; WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston; WM. L. GARRISON, of do.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cts. Tickets for the course 37 1-2 cts., for sale at the Bookstore of W. & S. B ives and at the door.

ELIZA, J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE. Charles Spear will deliver an address in the Universalist Church in Charlestown, next Sabbati evening, at 7 o'clock, on Prison Reform.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wapper.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 128 Washington street, Boston, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

SAVE THE CRIMINAL.

John M. Spear will deliver a discourse in the Unitarian meeting-house in Kingston, next Sunday, on United States and British Provinces.

BARKER & CHASE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DLALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PILOT BREAD.

> 43 COMMERCIAL-STREET, BOSTON.

HENRY A. BARKER, ALBERT M. CHASE.

UNIVERSAL AND CRITICAL DICTIONARY

WORCESTER'S

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. BY JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL. D.

One volume Seo., skeep, 1032 pages; price \$3 50 THE PUBLISHERS respectfully invite attention to the following eminent testimony to the excel-nce of this standard Dictionary. The execution of this Dictionary fully answers to

its title.

The Vocabulary is probably more compresensive than that of all the preceding English Dictionaries united.

Constant reference is made to AUTHORITIES with

respect to words newly introduced, and care is taken to note such as are technical, foreign, obsolete, pro-vincial, or vulgar.

The DEFINITIONS are clear and exact, and those

pertaining to technical and scientific terms are spe-

pertaining to technical and scientific terms are specially valuable to the general reader.

The author has evidently bestowed great labor on pronunciarion. His system of notation, which is easily understood, and founded on a more complete analysis of the vowel sounds than we have else where met with, together with his plan of exhibiting all the best English authorities in relation to words differently pronounced by different othorpists, gives to this work important advantages as a Pronouncing Dictionary.

In Obstruggarda and fluctuating, he should be to the property of the property o

es, but where usage is various and fluctuating, he has aimed to be consistent, and to reduce to the same rules words of a similar formation.

The insertion of GRAMMATICAL FORMS AND INFLIC-

rios or wones to a much greater extent than they are given in other English Dictionaries, and the short critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the grammatical form and construction, and the peculiar, technical, local and American uses of

words interspersed through the volume, give to this work much additional value.

The copious Vocabulary of Moders Geograph-The copious Vocabulary or Modern Geograph-cal Names with their produnciation, and a greatly enlarged and improved edition of Walker's Key to the pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Proper Names, are important appendages to the Dictionary. A year has passed since this Dictionary was published; and its already extensive use, both among cultivated English readers and men of wide hearning, affords good testimony of its merits. We confidently recommend it as containing an ample and caretel view of the present state of our language.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Harvard University. Ancient and Modern History, Harvard University. SIDNEY WILLARD, A. M., late Professor of

Hebrew, &c., Harvard University.
MOSES STUART, D. D., Professor of Sacred
Literature, Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.
EDWARDS A. PARK, D. D., Abbot Professor of stian Theology, Theological Seminary, Ando r, Mass. LEONARD WOODS, Jr., D. D., President of

Bowdoin College, Maine.
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ROBLEY BOWEN, A. M., Professor in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. FRANCIS BOWEN. A. M., Editor of the North

CHARLES FOLSOM, A. M., Librarian of the osten Atheneum. HECTOR HUMPHREY, D. D., President of St. DAVID L. SWAN, LL. D.; President of the University of North Carolina. JOHN McLEAN, LL. D., Justice United States

PHILIP LINDSLEY, LL. D., President of the University of Nashville, Tenn.
N LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of An. Lan. and
Literature, Cumberland University, Tenn.

I concur fully in the leading portions of the above recommendation—not having had time to examine all the particulars referred to.

LEVI WOODBURY, LL., D., Justice of

From a general and frequent reference to this Dictionary in constant use, I fully concur in the general merits of the work, and regard it as a very valuable aid to science.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of New York.

I have used 'Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language, in preference JOHN WHEELER, D. D.,

President of the University of Vermont.

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July 7

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JOHN M. SPEAR.

NEW BOOKS. FOR SALE at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 21

Cornhill, viz
The Liberty Bell for 1848. A/few copies remain.
Life of Wm. W. Brown, 2nd Edition, with addition al matter and new engravings. Price, bound, 37
1-2 cts.—in paper covers, 25 cts.
Mr. Shackford's Appeal in regard to the War with Mexico—12 1-2 cts.
Dick Crowninshield the Assassin, and Zachary Taylor the Soldier; the Difference between them. By Henry C. Wright—3 cts. single, 25 cts. per dozent Six Months at Graefenbery. By Henry C. Wright, \$1,00.

WM. W. BROWN! A FUGITIVE SLAVE TOR sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered before the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, at Lyceum Hall, Nov. 14, 1847, by Wm. W. Brown, a Pugitive Slave—5 cents sisgle, 50 cents a dozen, and \$3 50 a hundred.

MR. PARKER'S DISCOURSE,
OCCASIONED by the Death of John Quincy
Adams: Delivered at the Melodeon in Roston,
Merch 5, 1848. Just published by BELA MARSH

Is sleeping in the grave, And o'er her dreamless pill The willow branches wave.

O she was mild and lovely In all her childish play, And she loved the blessed Savior, And loved to read and pray

The light of our low dwelling Was bright when she was there, And hope was wont to picture Her future sky all fair

And she was called to die, That sister of the silken tress. And of the sparkling eye. O never, never shall we cease

But the spoiler marked his victim,

To mourn his cruel aim, Which returned her joyous spirit So soon, to whence it came, We will place a small white marble

While weeping, yet rejoining That Anna is with God. MARY A. WORKS.

Southboro, Sept. 2, 1848.

For the Liberator. LINES.

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF DELIA A. BRIGHAM. My friend, weep not. Though death has given Thy darling to the sod, Thy little Delia lives in Heaven, Its spirit home, with God.

She left this gloomy world of care, She soars to worlds above : Her gentle spirit's chanting there An endless song of love.

Yes-though her tiny form is laid Within the churchyard drear, Her spotless soul to Heaven's conveyed, Thy bud' is blooming there.

Then weep not, mother,-God has riven That thy own heart might hence be given

To him, and him alone Weep not, dear friends-but think, in death We all must shortly lie;

Her peaceful end, her parting breath Bids ns-prepare to die. MARY A. WORKS.

Southboro', September, 1848. From the National Era.

LINES FROM THE WORKSHOP. Light up the watchfires on the towers of freedom,

Rouse ye the slumbering millions, bid them wake ! A crisis hastens-sacred rights are perilled-Speak ! in the earnestness of strong entreaty,

Speak! till your voice arrest the people's ear, Speak! in a tone so loud for holy freedom That all shall hear. From every hill and vale of all New England

Peal the stern note! and let the farthest West Speak, till grim Tyranny within his fortress Shall have no rest.

Down through the Southerland let the echo hasten, Startle the despot in his place of power, Bid him to strike the fetters from his bondsmen This very hour.

No more lift up your guilty hands to heaven, Swearing o'er Mexico the blight to spread-To map anew more room for human slavery,

Mark ! how that curse your generous soil has wasted; Blasting and blight are branded on its face ; Woes, blood, and tears and chains, have left a rec-

In every place.

On your dilapidated hills and mansions, Crumbled and wasted by the tooth of time, On a degraded, poor white plantation, Mark ye the crime

No freeman's axe rings through your gloomy forests No hum of busy labor greets your ears, Dark Desolation shrouds the land which bondmen Have wet with tears. Curs'd be the system with its whips and fetters.

Leaving our country, in the race of nations, Now, by the love our fathers bore for freedom, By all the memories of the honored dead.

That scoffs at toil and tramples upon mind,

By the free spirit in the bosoms cherished, Of those who bled-By our stern hate of wrong and foul oppression, By our deep love of liberty and light, By the impartial law of equal justice,

Maintain the right Then blow a trumpet blast for God and freedom, Summon the fearless to the rescue now,

And brand each false and craven-hearted traitor Upon his brow. ONE OF THE MECHANICS.

Troy, N. Y.

From the Christian Register. LUKE XVIII. 8.

Nevertheless, when the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?

Alas, that faith is waning now. As when the Savior came of old ; The wreaths still deck the warrior's brow, And love in Christians' hearts grows cold.

A faith in better things is dead Than what the world before has seen, Men still in their old ways will tread, And ask no more than what has been,

They trust in camal weapons still, The warrior's spear, the warrior's sword, And deeds of blood that history fill; And ask, Where is the coming Lord?

They want a deeper faith in man, That looks beneath the outward show Of difference in wealth, or clan, And man in every form doth know

A deeper faith in God they need, That they in his can all things do: A faith from every weakness freed. And finding still us promise true.

Lord ! let me not with those appear, Wno faithless shill thy coming see, But may we view that coming near, And in thy likenes come with thee. J. V. REFORMATORY.

REPLY TO ELKANAH NICKERSON. CESTREVILLE, Oct. 8, 1848.

FRIEND QUINCY I see in the last Liberator a communication from Elkanah Nickerson, in which he intimates that justice had not been done to both sides of the question concerning the late Harwich mob. Has he don justice to the side he condemns? I think he has not; for while he complains of the blackguardism of friends Foster and Pillsbury, he leaves us entirely in the dark as to the other side; and I think I shall be able to convict him of partiality. Why did he make no mention of the threats put forth before the meeting commenced, and that the mob spirit had been instigated by the pulpit and the press? The Barnstable Patriot has done more to promote a spirit of violence than any other influence on the Cape—(yes, I will not except the clergymen in this instance.) Has not this paper always assailed the antislavery lecturers with the most bitter epitheta in their absence? Has not this paper a wide circulation? Although the editor affects to lament the occurrence of the mob, still I think no unbiased mind can fail to see its exultations at the deed. It is a bitter proper than the control of the mob, still I think no unbiased mind can fail to see its exultations at the deed. It is a bitter proper than the control of the mob, still I think no unbiased mind can fail to see its exultations at the deed. It is a bitter probe able to convict him of partiality. Why did he to see its exultations at the deed. It is a bitter pro-high.

The average annual number for the ten years about 63,000; and for the I he average annual number of the ten years indecent language and profanity used by the mob.

I heard with my own ears such expressions as these:

'The lecturers deserve to have their necks stretched.' They are the offscouring of hell'—'Imps in the proportion of five to two; while that of 1832 exceeded it only as about five to human shape, &c. This is but a beginning of a three.

As to the direction of this stream of emigration.

As to the direction of this stream of emigration. chapter which E. N. does not care to repeat on the other side. Call you this impartiality? For one, I during the last twenty years, about half the emigrants of each year have gone to the United States; and of late years, the number moving in that directions.

But I have not done with E. N. What think you of a man's anti-slavery, who can attend for a day a In the four years 1838-41, there was a considermeeting with some half dozen persons for religious purposes, knowing the fact that our anti-slavery Zealand. In 1841 the number reached 32,000; but friends are holding meetings at the same time, at a since that year, the annual average has not exceedvery short distance from them? E. N. has done this, very short distance from them? E. N. has done this, and kept some friends away. I say friends, for but for his meeting, they would have attended autislavery meetings. How much better this is than other pro-slavery meetings, let the public judge. E. N. professes to be unbiassed; so do I. But the first place, we have to deduct the foreign emigrants, chiefly German, who embarked from Lunders.

by one view only. You and the public may rest than 102,600; and of these there is reason to be assured that it was not the language need at Har-lieve that four-fifths (say 80,000) were persons who assured that it was not the language used at Harwich, but the matter, that so much disturbed the popular elements. What keeps a people in such the total, properly so called, to about 63,000. And profound ignorance as the present theological teachings? But to get up another mob in Harwich will ports, no less than 5600 were from Glasgow, which be almost an impossibility. In this instance, it will react, as it always does, and render its promoters equal to that of Liverpool, and offers similar facilireact, as it always does, and render its promoters more odious to the public in the end, than were their victims, at the time they were suffering for the enunciation of unpalatable truths.

I make no pretensions to literature or education; but I wish some times to note down my thoughts as a working-man. I have some more facts concerning the matter, but will defer them to another

Yours, for mental and physical freedom,

SILVANUS JAGGAR. PREVALENCE OF FREEMASONRY IN THE

WEST.

MR. EDITOR :

I offer the following extract of a letter, dated July I offer the following extract of a letter, dated July 20, 1848, in hopes that you will think it valuable 8600 embarked at Scottish ports had 709, or about eight in the hundred. The English account is disturbed by the large proportion of Irish embarked at Liverpool. But taking these, as before, at 80, resident of a Western State. The whole of the letter of the resident of a Western State. The whole of the letter of the resident of a Western State. resident of a Western State. The whole of the letter shows that the horizon of his observations is very extensive. I will not withhold it from you that this has been offered to the Christian Register for publication, and declined. The reason given by Whene we may infer that the proportion of Whence we may infer that the proportion of the editor is, that no exigency demands its insertion, cabin passengers among the 70,000 English and and that its appearance would be likely to produce offence.'

H. Scottsh emigrants was six or seven times as great as among the 180,000 Irish.

It may also be worth while to observe the pro-

In the West, particularly in Missouri, there is scarcely a single clergyman of any denomination by one distinction of age—that marked by the age (Catholics may possibly, though certainly not entirely, of 14—the division cannot be otherwise than be excepted) that is not a Mason. They run into the roughly made. We have no means of ascertaining Institution of Freemasonry like flies to the candle. I believe I have been instrumental in keeping three young elergymen from joining the detestable institution. They deserve same pity. They come to the same of tion. They deserve some pity. They come to the tions of a new settlement. The cabin passengers West, many of them quite young, and hope, by preaching, to be soon able to raise funds to pay for remaining 251,460 (including about 9800 foreigntheir past education, which is a burdensome debt upon their minds. Perhaps, while at a loss what to do, with the small salaries that many of them receive, they fall into company with a Mason, who holds over them, in glowing colors, how the brethren would help them if they had only been Masons, &c. &c. In that age; and if distributed in the proportion conthis way, ignorant of the great battle fought in 1826, monly assumed as the average of three to each for they were too young, at that time, to know any married couple, the number of couples so provided thing, they are literally sucked into the Lodge. thing, they are literally sucked into the Lodge. Shame and many better elergymen in the same company, keep them from throwing off the shackles; and some, particularly among the large proportion and probably, not seldom, the hope that brethren of Irish pensantry, who do not willingly part from will help them, makes them active Masons. When I their elderly relatives, must have been aged. Gen meet with a clergyman, young and hearty, who is a Mason, I generally give him a dose of bitters, by teling him, I never see a clergyman, who is a Mason, that I am not reminded of an aneedote told me by the proportion of adult females is considerable with reference to the first arduous labors of a new settlement. It is remarkable that the proportion of adult females is considerable with reference to the first arduous labors of a new settlement. It is remarkable that the proportion of adult females is considerable. my mother. What is that? Why, at the time of crably larger among the emigrants to Canada, than the Anti-Masonic excitement in Boston, about the year '26 or '27, there were some young men going to be sent off with their wives as missionaries to the to be sent off with their wives as missionaries to the East indies, Burmah, Hindostan and other places. One or two features of the returns remain to be Prior to their going, a prayer meeting was held by the Baptists, at which the missionaries and their wives were present. The object of the meeting was, of course, to be seech the Almighty to protect many to the West Indies (168) as England (195), and bless the missionaries and their families on their notwithstanding the difference of six to one in the voyage, and during their missionary labors, &c. &c. population. The Cape, like Australia, has scarcevoyage, and during their missionary labors, &c. &c.

As one and another shook the missionaries by the hand, and hoped God would blessand protect them, there came up at last an old lady, one of the church, and peering through her spectacles, and looking hard into the missionary's face, while she held his hand in the warm grasp of Christian friendship, she very abruptly remarked, 'Your wife is a better Christian than you'! The young missionary expressed astonishment at the charge, and inquired her year. ed astonishment at the charge, and inquired her rea-sine son for such an abrupt remark. Why. Str. said he son for such an abrupt remark. Why, Sir, said she, North America; and that the latter region absorbs your wife is willing to accompany you, and endure all the emigration from Ireland-which is quite in all the perils and privations to which you may be accordance with the relative distribution of capital, subjected in an unknown country among the hea-then, and trust to her God alone; but you are not kingdom.' then, and trust to her God alone; but you are not willing to put your trust in God, but must go and join that sink of iniquity, the Masonic Institution ! He had very recently been made a Mason.

Now, Sir, continued I, when I see a young clergyman like you, who has taken upon himself the solemn yows that you have, who enjoys the finest in the West, although the interest with which the health, by the blessing alone of that very God, whose minister your profess to be; and when I consider that you needly declare from your profess to be; and when I consider that you weekly declare, from your pulpit, that are undoubtedly the most peculiar sect which h we must put our trust in God alone, and not in an spring up on this continent, and their history, in arm of flesh; I say, when I reflect upon these cluding the story of their really extreme suffering things, I cannot but conclude that your Masonry and unjust persecutions, and also, the scheme which they have heretofore carried out and still are proves beyond a cavil, that you do not believe what you preach, and that the old lady was right when she

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is the article alluded to by our don correspondent, at the close of his letter ast week's Liberator.

> From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. EMIGRATION.

The following view of emigration statistics is given in a late number of the 'Globe' newspaper from the accounts just laid before Parliament by the Colonial and Land Emigration Commission-

'It appears that the total number of persons wi

make the side of the mobocrats look as dark as hell, of which their bosoms was full; and this is the result of their sectarism. Come in contact with such American colonies, especially the mere laborers, minds, and you will bring out the very dregs of to-phet.

find their way to the States within the first year or two. Deducting an average of seven or eight per

fact is, he is not any more so than thousands of others, his equals in goodness.

I have stated these few items simply to show you that others can see both sides, and not be influenced. had come immediately or recently from Ireland. This further reduces the English contribution to ties for the embarcation of Irish emigrants, we may perhaps safely add 3000 more to the Irish section

deducting from that given to Scotland. The British emigration of the year will then, in round numbers, stand thus:

From England, From Scotland, From Ireland,

5,600 179,400 248.000

63,000

The total number of cabin passengers was only The total number of cabin passengers was only 6310; of these 577 were foreigners. Thus the proportion due to the British emigration would be 6233, or considerably less than three per cent. But this proportion was evidently very unequally divided. The 95,700 emigrants who embarked at Irish ports had among them only 811 cabin passengers or less than one in the hundred; while the

portion of each age and sex. The accounts before us being framed under a law which recognizes onare also excluded from this part of the inquiry.

ers) were thus divided: Above 14. Under 14. Total 100,119 38,503 76,652 36,186 112,838 Females, Thus the whole number of children under 14

From the Salem Observer.

THE MORMONS Still continue to attract more or less of public prosecuting, must form one of the most singular na ratives in the whole range of literature.

pronounced 'your wife a better Christian than her husband.' For my own part, I tell you frankly and truly, when I see a clergyman an active Mason, I conclude at once his religion will never carry him to heaven years of age, he received a miraculous commun

nation from Heaven, which directed him to search for certain metallic plates hidden in the ground, and which contained the well known book of Mormon, engraved in unknown characters—probshorton, engraved in unknown characters—prop-shly a celestial stenography. Smith repaired to the spot—dug up the plates—interpreted them-and with their revelations and other angelic com-munications, which were received in due time, be came gradually conscious of his inspired character and was prepared to commence the work of prop-

agation.

The first task which he had to accomplish, like that of Mahomet, was the conversion of his own family, which after much tribulation, he succeeded family, which after much tribulation, he succeeded in doing. From this the labor of proselyting was extended abroad, and in 1830, six individuals were baptized and the organization of the Mormon Church thus commenced. The sect—like Mahomet's again—did not spread rapidly at first, but after a few years it flourished considerably, and a 'gathering' was commenced at Kurtland, Ohio. Subsequently, the head quarters were removed to Independence, Missouri. Here the movement gradually gained strength, until the citizens of Missouri, becoming hostile to the Mormon body, from mobecoming hostile to the Mormon body, from mo-tives which we will not stop to characterize, they were driven from thence in a most barbarous and imjustifiable manner. They then gathered again, at Nauvoo, in Illinois, since which time their histo-

several schisms have occurred in the Mormon body at various times, but they have met with poor success, notwithstanding that one of them was led off by Sidney Ridgdon, whom we always suspected of being the chief artisan of the whole Mormon fabric. This result occurred immediately after the death of the 'Prophet,' and seemed likely for a short time to carry with it the whole body of the faithful. Another schism, headed by Strang, flourished for a time, but finally, we believe, entirely dwindled away.

Since the inhuman and disgraceful expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo, they have been moving, as is well known, towards the valley of the Salt Lake, in the Groat Basin, in which delightful region they are laying the foundation of a large city. There, it is quite probable, they will draw together great numbers and establish an important and powerful colony.

It may not be generally known or believed that since their leader was killed at Nauvoo, the Mormons have greatly increased in numbers. They now estimate their believers at above three hundred thousand. One hundred and fifty thousand of these are supposed to be in this country, and the balance abroad—principally in Britain, where the sect sustains a periodical publication.

At the Salt Lake there are already nearly tenthousand, and still larger numbers are moving on towards that settlement. As fast as preparation can be made to receive them, immigrations will also take already appreciating the credit, so generously

can be made to receive them, in migrations will also take place from England. The region selected for the new city is said to be very healthy, the climate salubrious and the soil fertile and easy of cul-

The matter of a Temple is of course not over-

The matter of a Temple is of course not overlooked, and a spot has been laid out for an edifice six times as large as the unique affair at Nauvoo!

A Court Scene.—There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, and the most even of tempers will become ruffled at times. At the Assignad, both Judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witnesses upon a trial speak sofficiently tempers of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way, and the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way, and the more likely perhaps owing to his feeling himself to be a man of considerable importance since he had married a dowager Duchess. After this gentleann had gone through the various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed, threatened and even bullied witnesses, there was one called into the box, a young ostler, who appeared to be simplicity personified. ostler, who appeared to be simplicity personifi

*Now sir, said the above named counsel, in a tone which at any other time would have been denounced as vulgarly loud, *I hope we shall have no difficulty

Corfee, zur.'
'And what did you have in your coffee, sir?' shout-

d the exasperated counsel.
A spune, zur, was the answer, innocently spoen, amid the roars of the whole Court, excen

being blown up by this terrible explosive material, that within a few months it should be discovered to be an excellent styptic for dressing cuts and wounds? But so it is. Dissolved in ether and ap plied to the severest cut, it forms an adhesive covering of singular closeness and adhesiveness, protects the wound and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effectually; and when all is well, the protectionist, having done its duty, is removed. So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, we are in-So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, with performed, similarly applied chloroform and gutta performed, similarly applied condition, is about cha! This mixture, in a liquid condition, is about the consistence of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, and when an accident of the kind to which the much human pain that will thus be alleviated, how many cures effected where hitherto there hav been danger and uncertainty, and how a number of surgical operations will be simplified, it may not be considered too much to rank such inventions among the most valuable that could be discovered and as blied for the benefit of mankind .- [London Lit

The Catastrophe at the Falls .- It has been very who met so sudden and awful a fate at the Falls, or who met so sudden and awull a late at the rails, on Sunday afternoon, was Richard Leedom, of this city. We understand that he owned a boat on the river, answering the description of the one which went over the Falls, which he frequently used in fishing and sailing. He has not been seen or heard from since Saturday, on which day he borrowed a rifle, and said he was going down the river hunting, and there is every reason to believe that it was he who was seen to go over the Falls. He was a shoemaker ut 35 years of age, without a family.

N. Y. and New Maven Railroad .- The Bridgepor N. Y. and New Maven Rattrond.—The Bridgeport Standard says that the New York and New Haven Road will be opened to New Haven on the 16th inst., and the trains of the Canal Road will run through to Bridgeport. By the 1st of Nov. the Road will be opened to Stamford, and on the 4th of Dec., it will be in running order between New Haven and New York

Old and New England .- Out fof every hundred persons in England, forty cannot write their names. In Mossachusetts, according to the last census, but one person in every two hundred is in this condition; and nearly all these are recent emigrants from Eu-

Two large, merchant flouring mills are about to be erected on the canal, near Augusta, Ga. The mills at Augusta now require half a million bushels of wheat per annum; and the local demand so created, is causing the planters to turn their attenti the growth of cereal products.

Postage.—The British Government have offered ours through Mr. Baueroft, an entire reciprocity in postages. They ask that the ocean postage shall not only be equally reduced, but also our land postage to a rate similar to their own. This last proposition, however, causes the bitch in the arrangement.

Ice.—The exports of Ice from Boston in September amounted to 3,060 1-2 tons; total this year, 47,718—increase, 6,602 1-2 tons over same time last

The Lest of \$3000.—A five dollar bill of the Ful-ton Bank, passed through our hands yesterday, on the back of which was written as follows:

me by my mother, it her death, on the 27th day of August, 1846. Would to God she had never left it to me, and that I had been learned to work, to have carned my living: I would not now be what I am. This is the last of three thousand dollars, left

Rev. Thomas Starr King, of Charlestown, has a cepted an invitation to become pastor street (Unitarian) Society in this city.

Runaway slaves are arriving daily at Cincinnati, thout 'a day in advance of the males' their masters, who come in pursuit.

The Polato Plague.—Our farmers' faces, says the Hallowell Gazette, have greatly elongated since the commencement of the potato harvest. The crop, we believe, is found to be universally diseased, and

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

at Neuvoo, in Illinois, since which time their history is familiar to almost every reader.

Several schisms have occurred in the Mormon body at various times, but they have met with poor success, notwithstanding that one of them was led off by Sidney Ridgdon, whom we always suspected of being the chief artisan of the whole Mormon fabric. This result occurred:

or Processor Means and Mr. Hemmer, could not last to convince the most incredulous. Gratefully appreciating the credit, so generously awarded for his success as a Hydropathic Practition er, by a discerning public, and the gratitude evinced by those, whom he has had the pleasure to relieve of their complaints, the undersigned will assiduously endeavor to sustain that credit, and merit that grati-

ite gaze or observation.

Among the complaints which are here successfully treated, are, Headache, or tendency of blood to the head, cold extremities, general and nervous debility, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections, Liver Complaint, ns vulgarly loud, 'I hope we shall have no difficulty in making you speak up.'
'I hope not sir,' was shouted or rather bellowed out by the witness, in tones which almost shook the building, and would have certainly alarmed any timid or nervous lady.
'How dare you speak in that way, sir?' said the counsel.
'Please, zur, I can't speak no louder, zur,' said the astonished witness, attemping to shout louder than before, evidently thinking the fault to be his speaking too low.
'Pray, have you been drinking, this morning?' shouted the counsel, who had now thoroughly lost the lat remnant of his temper.
'Yes, zur,' was the reply.
'And what have you been drinking?'
'Corfee, zur.'
'TERMS.
For treatment and board, from \$5,50 to \$8,50 per week, payable weekly—washing extra. A patient

gestion,
Are medicines that need but a single trial to er-

For treatment and board, from \$5,50 to \$8,50 per week, payable weekly—washing extra. A patient who, from choice, or the character of his complaint, occupies a room alone on the third floor, will pay \$5,00 per week—on the first and second floors, \$5,50 per week. Patients requiring extra attention, or fire in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will furnish their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra

Ingenuity of Science.—Who would have imagined, when gun-cotton was produced by Mr. Schonbein, and the world was threatened with destruction by explosive material,

DAVID RUGGLES. NORTHAMPTON, April 1, 1848.

" . The human blood in a normal and healthy codition of the system, is in a positive state, which is constantly maintained by the activity of the genera-ting sources within—an excess generally passing of in silence, from the cuticular surface, so that out we have referred occurs, it is simply poured upon the whole and the chloroform instantly evaporates, and the chloroform instantly evaporates, and the gutta percha remains a perfectly flexible second ence of positive electricity. This surplusage of the skin, over the injured part, preserving it for weeks, if fluid upon the surface, we believe to be indispensated and other surface, we believe to be indispensated and other surface, we believe to be indispensated of the salful condition of the whole animal or any other appliance, till there is no more occasion for this admirable agent. When we call to mind minished or ceases, diseased action ensues.' See address, delivered before the Medical College of Georgia, at the opening of its annual session 8, 1847, by A. Means, A. M., M. D., Profes Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Professor of Physical Science in Emory College, Ga.—Page 25.

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April 7th.

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